



Pupil back 10 weeks after transplant

Karen Grimsdale (left) and Andria Laurie (right) welcoming nine-year-old Pamela Owen back to school yesterday, 10 weeks after a heart transplant. Her mother, Mrs Sylvia Owen, of Prinsted Walk, Fareham, Hampshire, said: "We never expected her to be back at school so soon, but the doctors

have given her the all clear." Pamela, who goes to Kewville School, Fareham, is the youngest patient to have had the operation at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge. She said she felt brilliant after the operation and told other patients: "Don't worry, you don't feel a thing."

Homeless, jobless and told to move

David Hencke on new regulations and (below) the resentful but defiant nomads determined to stay somehow

BRITAIN is divided into 131 bed and breakfast zones for social security purposes under regulations which came into effect yesterday. The changes for 25,000 homeless, young unemployed under the age of 26 could also affect another 95,000 unemployed people between the ages of 26 and 65. From yesterday everybody seeking new accommodation will have to find it within limits varying between £40 and £70 a week — including £11.70 to cover all meals except breakfast. Newly unemployed people under the age of 26 will also from yesterday be able to stay only two, four or eight weeks in different areas before they must move on.

YOUNG, unemployed homeless people warned the Government yesterday that they would sleep rough rather than move from their home towns once they are evicted under new social security regulations which came into force yesterday. Hundreds of young people travelled from the North-east to London yesterday to protest against rules which mean that all unemployed under the age of 26 will have to leave their present bed and breakfast accommodation within the next eight

From now until July 30 a succession of people will also be evicted from bed and breakfast accommodation as social security payments are ceased. From May 13 people under the age of 26 will cease to receive social security for existing board and lodging in the whole of Devon and Cornwall, Dyfed, Anglesey, Caernarfon, Ceredigion, Dorset, the Isle of Wight, Epsom, Shropshire, Grimsby, Bridlington, Scarborough, Redcar, North Shields, Berwick on Tweed, Southport, Blackpool, Lancaster, the Lake District, the Isle of Thanet and Sussex, and the East Anglian coast. From May 27 this will spread inland to Suffolk.

They will receive social security to cover their rent only if they move from town to town every two, four, or eight weeks. At the same time payments for rent are being cut from up to £12.50 a night to between £3.30 and £6.90 a night in hotels. Mr Malcolm Bain, a 24-year-old divorced father of two, who faces eviction on May 27 from a bed and breakfast hotel in Stockton-on-Tees, said: "Not only are they taking away our right to have somewhere to stay,

Cambridgeshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Wiltshire, Swamsea and Cardiff, Mid-Wales, all the East and West Midlands except Birmingham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Scotland except Glasgow. From June 24, Birmingham, Greater Manchester, Glasgow and London will be included. From July 30 all people over the age of 26 living in more expensive board and lodging will have to move to cheaper accommodation.

RIGHT: Young people from Cleveland who may soon be homeless put their complaints to Mr Michael Meacher. Picture by Frank Martin



but they are, by making us move on all the time, stopping us from registering with a doctor, and taking away our right to vote. "If they think they can stop me seeing my children by making me leave Stockton, where I have lived nearly all my life, they are mistaken. Mr Shayne Dixon, aged 22, who has lived in Stockton since he was two, and is also divorced, said: "There is no way I can go back home. The only way I can see to stay in Stockton is to get my

girlfriend pregnant, which I don't want to do. Mr Dixon left school with five CSE passes and was made redundant while on an apprenticeship course. Mr Bernard Carr, co-ordinator of the charity Shelter's office in Cleveland, said yesterday: "We have been overwhelmed by the response from young people. "We held meetings to tell them about the changes, and we had between 80 and 500 people turning up. One group from Redcar and Saltburn insisted on coming down to London today. They estimate that there are 800 young people in the two towns living in bed and breakfast accommodation. Mr Carr said there was evidence that landlords were already saying that they would not accommodate anyone under the age of 26, or were converting double rooms to take six people at the new lower rates. One of the MPs whom a delegation of the young homeless met was Mr Michael Meacher, Labour spokesman on the social services.

Barrister guilty of strike offence

A London barrister who supported the miners' strike by taking part in street collections was guilty of a criminal offence, two High Court judges ruled yesterday in a decision which will affect other collectors arrested in London during the dispute.

Mr James Wood was arrested in Clerkenwell, London, last June and charged with collecting money in a public place without a permit from the Metropolitan Police commissioner.

Lord Justice May, sitting with Mr Justice Kennedy, said that the Clerkenwell stipendiary magistrate who dismissed the charge in November, on the grounds that the Home Secretary could not delegate to the police commission his power to grant licences, "erred in law. The judges allowed a police appeal and sent the case back to the magistrate with a direction to convict.

The judge said the Street Collection (Metropolitan Police District) Regulations of 1972, had given the Home Secretary power to set up a regulatory system, but that did not mean that Parliament had intended that he should himself operate it "on the ground," said the judge.

They refused to certify that the case raised a legal point of public importance which ought to be considered by the House of Lords.

Later Mr Wood said: "This court has, over the last two months, restricted the right of people to sign on the highway. It has said, in this case and a previous ruling, that the only legitimate use that can be made of the highway is to pass and re-pass. This has seriously restricted the liberties of the subjects of this country. It is sad that people have been criminalised for their support for striking miners."

About 500 similar cases were awaiting trial in the capital. The National Council for Civil Liberties called for a change in the laws governing street collections. Miss Barbara Cohen, its legal adviser, said: "Today's decision leaves the law in a very unsatisfactory state, especially in London, where there is a structure of public accountability to challenge the police commissioner's decisions on granting licences."

The NCCIL will be proposing legislation to provide a general right to collect for charity in the street or a public place which would require reasons to be given, with right of appeal, whenever that right is restricted or prohibited.

25th man admits part in car ring

The 25th man concerned in a series of car thefts worth £200,000 pleaded guilty at the Old Bailey yesterday, ending a series of trials on charges of stealing or receiving vehicles.

The trials followed a two-year investigation by Scotland Yard officers into the thefts, mainly from car hire firms.

The police operation — code named Hummingbird — led to the recovery of 28 cars, mostly new Fords said Mr Dennis Lovell-Park, prosecuting.

Police inquiries began in January 1983 into what was believed to be an insurance swindle when three stolen cars were found at a garage in Waltham Abbey, Essex.

Detective Inspector Brian Tuckwood and his men — all commended by Judge Michael Apple QC for their "painstaking work" — realised that a much larger racket was involved.

Vehicles were "farmed out" to receivers all over the UK from the same base in Liverpool, said Mr Lovell-Park. The cars were given "facelifts," including respraying and false identities, before being sold.

In the investigation Mr Tuckwood enlisted the help of police forces in Liverpool, Hertfordshire, Essex, Dorset, and Scotland.

Vehicles were obtained from hire firms, using false driving licences. With the help of dozens of log books stolen from a Liverpool car dealer the vehicles were put back on the streets within days, rebuilt and bearing false number plates, said Mr Lovell-Park.

Pit strike 'cut crime detection'

By our Correspondent

South Yorkshire's chief constable yesterday reported record crime figures for last year and blamed the policing of the miners' strike for a significant fall in his force's detection rate.

Mr Peter Wright, commenting at a detection rate of 40.71 per cent compared with 49.13 per cent in 1983, said: "The diversion of police resources in response to the public order problems has been covered to some extent by the use of overtime."

But this cannot compensate fully for the deleterious effect caused by the movement of police officers from their regular duties.

His report to South Yorkshire's police committee shows that up to the end of 1984, 1,455 people were arrested for offences connected with the mining dispute, including arson, assaulting police, and obstructing the highway.

According to his report recorded crime rose to 98,367 offences — an increase of 15.2 per cent on the previous year and the highest total on record. Mr Wright said the rise could not be wholly blamed on the strike because there was an upward trend before the dispute started.

During the year offences of burglary in houses rose by 16.28 per cent and burglary offences at other premises by 21.63 per cent.

Complaints against the police totalled 755 in 1984, against 628 for the previous year with 225 directly linked to the pit dispute.

Animal rights 'arson'

Animal Rights campaigners yesterday claimed to have started a £200,000 fire at a factory which produces prefabricated buildings for factory farming.

The Animal Liberation Front telephoned a local radio station and said it had destroyed the factory of Wiggle and Pluck Ltd, at Honeybourne, near Evesham, Worcestershire, which makes poultry houses, cattle sheds, and other prefabricated buildings in protest at battery egg production.

Forensic scientists immediately began tests to discover if it was the work of arsonists.

Mr Peter Jolly, the firm's managing director, said it would take three months to get the company back to full production, but it was hoped that none of the 40 employees would lose his job. He said the buildings were exported to the Middle East where they were used to produce animal protein at economic rates.

Applying for shares in British Aerospace?

BRITISH AEROSPACE

The Prospectus will appear in the national press later this week.

Beckford children taken from foster home after 'parental contact' move

Abandoning of adoption decision crucial question, counsel tells Jasmine inquiry

By Malcolm Dean

The inquiry into the death of four-year-old Jasmine Beckford was told yesterday that one question that it would need to answer was when a recommendation for the child's adoption was removed from a case conference's minutes.

Miss Presley Baxendale, counsel to the five-member inquiry said that Jasmine and her younger sister Louise were made the subject of "place of safety" orders on August 4 1981 after they had been taken to hospital.

Louise, then three months old, had a broken arm and Jasmine, aged 20 months, a broken leg.

A case conference called by the social services department of the London Borough of Brent on August 20 placed them in care and concluded that both children should be provided with long-term foster parents.

Miss Baxendale said that the original minutes also stated that the children would be "moving on to adoption in due course" but this clause had been deleted with white Tippex and she did not know when this had been applied.

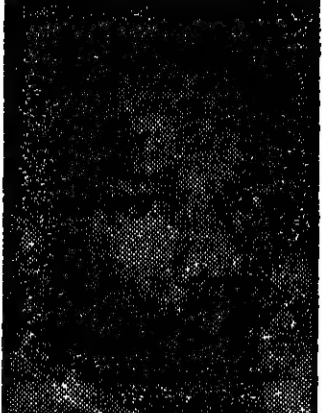
Miss Baxendale said the inquiry would have to establish whether the case conference had decided to provide long-term foster parents with a view to adoption. If it had done so, had the correct procedure been followed to change this decision.

Jasmine and Louise were placed with a married couple, Peter and Gay Probert, as short-term foster parents in August and September 1981.

The interim care order was made a full order by Willesden Juvenile court in September 1981. The court found that it had been a most difficult case, which had given them much heart-searching.

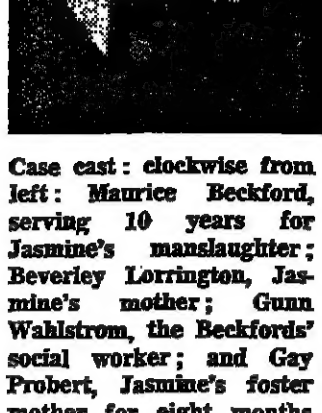
It had urged the social services department to provide the parents with a view to view with their children with a view to rehabilitating them with their parents.

They were Maurice Beckford, aged 25, her stepfather, now serving 10 years for the manslaughter of Jasmine and Beverley, Lorrington, also 25,



who is serving 18 months for wilful neglect of her daughter. They were convicted at the Old Bailey last month. But in November 1981 Mr and Mrs Probert — now in their mid-forties — were informed by Brent's adoption and foster care section that they had been approved as long-term foster parents. Jasmine's mother and stepfather were opposed to long-term fostering and adoption. In their meetings with their social worker, Miss Gunn Wahlstrom, both expressed opposition.

On December 9, 1981, a review of the case decided to increase parental contact. The meeting place between parents and children was switched from the Proberts to the parents' home. The Beckfords were re-housed in Kensal



Rise at the end of March, 1982, and the following month both Jasmine and Louise were returned to them. Opening the inquiry's public hearing, before its chairman, Mr Louis Blum Cooper, QC, at Brent Town Hall, Miss Baxendale, QC, said the inquiry's role was to discover how the tragedy had taken place and to make recommendations to prevent the repetition of such a "horrifying incident". Turning to the visiting procedures of Jasmine's social worker and health visitor, Miss Baxendale said that the social worker, Miss Wahlstrom, saw Jasmine only once in the last 10 months of her life. Between September 1983 and July 5 1984 when Jasmine died in hospital weighing only 23lb, and having suffered multiple injuries, Miss Wahlstrom made



18 visits to Jasmine's home. There was no reply on 13 occasions. She obtained access on five occasions but only saw Jasmine once on March 12. She made six further attempts to see her and wrote five letters but never saw the child alive again. The health visitor made eight visits. There was no reply on five occasions. She gained access on three visits and saw Jasmine on April 22 1983 and possibly on June 6 1983 as well. After Jasmine and Louise had been returned to their parents there was intensive visiting from Miss Wahlstrom and a family aide. Between April 1982 and November 1983 Miss Wahlstrom made 37 visits. The case was reviewed in May and September 1982 and a case conference called on November 9 when the children were removed from the risk register of children who had suffered non-accidental injuries. Jasmine started nursery school in January 1983 and in April, following a further review Brent's social services department decided to apply to have the care order revoked. This was refused by Harlesden magistrates on June 22 1983. From June 7 to the end of the summer term Jasmine did not attend nursery school. An education welfare officer visited the home and was told that they did not want a place although Jasmine did return from three days in September 1983. She then stopped. A Brent family aide who had been helping the Beckfords left in September 1983 and was not replaced. Jasmine was seen by Miss Wahlstrom on September 8 1983 but was only seen on one other occasion — March 12 — before her death. The case was reviewed by the social services department on December 5 1983, five days before Lorrington had her third child — her second by Beckford. Miss Baxendale said that it was only after Jasmine had died that the social services department learned that Maurice Beckford was not her father. Until then both Beckford and Lorrington had insisted that she was their child. Counsel said the inquiry would have to examine whether ethnic considerations played a part. The Beckfords were of West Indian origin. Miss Wahlstrom was Swedish but had lived in England for many years. Mrs Probert was English and her husband Anglo-Asian. The inquiry was set up by Brent council in conjunction with the Department of Health and Social Security. Brent district health authority is contributing to the costs. Lawyers for six separate parties will make opening statements today when the first witness, the pathologist who examined Jasmine, is also expected to give evidence. Public hearings are expected to last two months.

Warning of strike over GCHQ sackings

By a Correspondent

Civil Service trade unions were poised last night for an all-out strike if nine union rebels at the Government communications headquarters in Cheltenham are sacked.

The nine resigned from their unions 12 months ago, but rejoined recently as a protest against what they claimed were unreasonable management attitudes. Earlier this month they were warned that unless they resigned from the outlaws unions a second time their positions would be reviewed.

New letters are being sent out telling them that unless they resign from their unions within five working days they will face disciplinary action.

Last night the Council of Civil Service Unions said that the Civil Service would be called out on strike if any of the nine were sacked.

Mrs Nancy Duffton, leader of the unions in Cheltenham, said: "The Council of Civil Service Unions have made their position clear. If any GCHQ workers are sacked for being union members, their wages will be made up in full and the Civil Service unions will be called out on strike."

So far only one of the nine workers, employed at the network's Taunton outpost, have received a letter from the establishment officer, Mr Donald Chidgey, telling them that they will have to resign.

About 100 people still working for GCHQ have refused to resign from their unions, and the management are transferring them to other branches of the Civil Service.

They are all that remain of about 350 workers who refused to sign away their union rights in return for £1,000 after the Government banned unions at GCHQ just over a year ago.

Richard Norton-Taylor added: "Tom King, the Employment Secretary, is expected to tell leaders of four Civil Service unions today that the Government will refuse to take its average 4.9 per cent pay offer to civil servants to arbitration."

The Civil and Public Services Association, the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, and the First Division Association have formally asked that the offer should be taken to the Civil Service arbitration tribunal.

They point to a statement by Mr King that the Government's refusal last year to take Civil Service pay to arbitration did not imply that it would rule out this procedure in the future. They also point out that the Government has urged teachers' unions to go to arbitration.

The Government has made it clear that it is opposed to arbitration as a matter of principle for the public sector, and some union leaders believe that ministers use it as an option for propaganda purposes.

The Society of Civil and Public Servants has refused to ask for arbitration on the grounds that the request would mislead their members into believing that something positive could emerge from it.

Time helps Labour cause



THE LOCAL ELECTIONS

Peter Hetherington on how shifting attitudes after the miners' strike will play a crucial role in deciding the results in Nottinghamshire

THE prospect of Labour retaining control of Nottinghamshire in this week's local elections appeared remote a few months ago in the heat of the miners' strike.

The county, with Britain's second largest coalfield, swung convincingly to the Conservatives at the last general election when thousands of pitmen made an historic break with Labour. Seven of the 10 parliamentary constituencies are held by the Tories, including Sherwood, the county's largest mining seat.

The refusal of the majority of the county's 30,000 miners to join the strike denied victory to Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, and his associates. This refusal was a conservative optimism as this year's campaign began rolling.

To compound Labour's gloom, and raise Tory spirits further, there was the unknown factor of pitmen preparing to make the ultimate protest by contracting out of the political levy. Only 255 Nottinghamshire miners had opted out before the strike, according to figures submitted to the government's certification officer.

Now the union says around 3,500 have completed "disaffiliation" forms, although Tories put the figure much higher.

A senior Conservative councillor told his Labour opponents this month: "If this election has been held in March you'd have lost."

They did not disagree. The implication was clear — Labour, which regained control of Nottingham in 1981, could hang on. Time and Labour's improved standing in the national poll could prove a great healer.

The parties cannot put that bitter dispute to one side. Mrs Carol Minkley, lead of the Conservative group, which needs 13 gains to take control of the 88-member council says: "It's always bubbling under the surface."

Three months ago it would have been very helpful to us politically. You probably won't believe me, but I have never looked at the issue in political terms."

Other Tories certainly have. Mr Andrew Stewart, the Sherwood MP and member of Blithers' miners' welfare, who is running a 683 majority, is adamant that many miners at the 10 pits in his constituency have made the final break with Labour.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Union poll on political fund begins

THE Iron and Steel Trades Confederation has become the second union to start balloting its members over continuing its political fund, writes Patrick Wintour.

It started sending out voting forms to its members yesterday, and the bulk of the balloting will be held at workplaces between May 7 and May 18, with the result expected at the end of the month.

At present 40,000 of the union's 44,000 members are entitled to contribute to the political fund so.

The National Communication Union, formerly the Post Office Engineering Union, has announced that it is holding its ballot next month, with workplace balloting completed by May 24. The union is allowing members to vote by post. A result is not expected until July. Just over 98,000 of its 130,000 members paid the political levy in 1983.

The print union Sogat '82 completed its ballot on Friday and a result is expected shortly.

Poll shows Irish favour neutrality

SIXTY-FOUR per cent of people in the Irish Republic believe the country should maintain its neutrality and not join any military alliance at any time, according to a poll published yesterday.

The survey comes at a time when the neutrality debate has surfaced once again amid fears that the Republic could be edged into some sort of defence alliance with its Common Market partners. Yesterday's poll, carried out by the Market Research Bureau of Ireland, and commissioned by the Irish Times, involves a sample of 1,000 people questioned last week at 80 centres throughout the country.

Roof-top protest delays trial

A ROOF-top protest by Welsh language campaigners delayed the start of a court case at Abergele, Clwyd, yesterday, where 39 members of the Welsh Language Society were charged with causing £3,882 damage to government offices buildings in Colwyn Bay earlier this year.

The two demonstrators unfurled a large banner urging the Government to invest greater resources in Welsh teaching. Police officers climbed to the roof and persuaded them to come down.

The case started in the afternoon and continues today. Bits five THL.

Equity's leaders thwart SA attack

By Paul Brown

THE executive council of Equity, the actors' union, refused yesterday to allow members to debate a motion of no confidence over its handling of South African issues.

The leaders effectively backed Mr Derek Bond, the president, who resisted calls for his resignation on Sunday because he has worked in South Africa. Ms Vanessa Redgrave proposed an emergency motion of no confidence in the executive and in the standing orders committee when he took the chair yesterday.

Mr Bond adjourned the conference for 15 minutes and the executive met and voted 22-10 that the motion was out of order. Mr Geoffrey Edwards, standing orders committee chairman, said that it could only be taken as a late motion if the executive approved.

However, Mr Bond did not return to the chair again and left the conference. He had to go to take part in The Cabinet Mole, at the Orchard Theatre, Dorset. It was said later, Mr Nigel Davenport and Mr John Barron, the vice-presidents, took over as chairmen for the rest of the day.

The annual conference ended last night, leaving the executive council to meet today to discuss the call for Mr Bond's resignation. He has refused to go because of his rights under the union's views without them interfering with his professional life. He is due to serve another 14 months.

The council is not bound by conference resolutions if it feels it is in the best interests of members "not to do so". The executive is expected to back Mr Bond by 24, as it did yesterday.



Protesters make their point by pushing a placard in front of Mr Tony Benn as he goes into the Crumlin Road courthouse

Benn denounces supergrass trials after visit to Belfast court

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

Supergrass trials involving the use of uncorroborated accomplice evidence were political trials which corrupted the system of justice, Mr Tony Benn said yesterday after visiting two Belfast courtrooms.

Mr Benn, the Labour MP for Chesterfield, had been invited to Northern Ireland by relatives of people implicated by supergrasses, spent the morning at the Crumlin Road courthouse.

He watched part of the trial of 27 men implicated on crimes ranging from murder to membership of the Irish National Liberation Army by Mr Harry Kierpatrick, a convicted murderer.

Mr Benn and Mr Jeremy Corbyn, Labour MP for Islington North, then paid a visit to the trial of 25 men accused of offences ranging from murder to membership of the Ulster Volunteer Force, as a result of evidence supplied by William "Budgie" Allen.

Mr Benn said: "They are political trials, they are mass trials. The Diplock courts without juries are wrong. The use of supergrasses who are themselves subject to all sorts of pressures and offers by the police is deeply corruptive of the system of justice. It is a completely unacceptable system and cannot really produce a fair trial."

Critics of the trials point to an increasingly low conviction rate and the marked tendency for those supplying the evidence to retract at a later stage. The RUC defends the use of supergrasses — or converted terrorists — as it prefers to call them — by saying that lives have been saved and confusion has been created among paramilitary ranks.

The first paper since the NGA strike began was produced last Friday and management plans to produce another this week. Management claims that the dispute over the introduction of the first stage of direct input has so far cost £200,000. Members of Sogat have voted to distribute the paper.

The NGA struck a fortnight ago after talks broke down over the introduction of computerised equipment in the advertising sales and accounts department.

The NGA national council adopted a hard-line policy on the introduction of new technology.

The NGA was previously willing to allow equipment to be brought in and then negotiate the terms of its use stage by stage.

NGA members are now being instructed to strike if management attempts to introduce equipment without first concluding an agreement on direct input allowing compositional transfer to editorial and advertising departments.

At Hackney police station he gave a specimen of breath, which was under the legal limit. He failed to give a proper specimen when asked to take a second test.

Mr Stepienewski was fined £50 and had his licence endorsed at Old Street Magistrates' Court on March 5 last year.

Upholding the conviction, Lord Justice May said Mr Stepienewski had not established a reasonable excuse for failing to give a specimen.

He added: "Prosecuting authorities should consider very carefully whether or not it is an appropriate case in which to prosecute."

Breath test plea rejected

A PERSON is legally required to provide two breath specimens for police investigating a traffic incident, even if he was not driving the vehicle, the High Court ruled yesterday.

Two judges dismissed an appeal by Mr Stefan Henryk Stepienewski, the former owner of a car involved in an accident, against his conviction of failing to provide a specimen without reasonable excuse.

The vehicle's change of ownership had not been registered when police went to Mr Stepienewski's home and alleged he had been involved in an accident.

Lord Justice May, sitting with Mr Justice Nolan, said Mr Stepienewski denied all knowledge of the accident, and explained that he had sold the Chrysler car involved and now drives a yellow Mini.

The judge said the description of the driver in the accident fitted Mr Stepienewski almost perfectly.

Mr Stepienewski, of Alfred House, 11, East London, refused to take a breath test at his home.

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Coal board scrutinises Yorkshire manpower

By Malcolm Fishers

The National Coal Board is making a detailed assessment of its manpower in the four Yorkshire areas with the first data has been fixed for a further meeting.

One pit in the Barnsley area which will be discussed when the meeting takes place is North Gawber, where the NCB expects strong opposition to its plans.

Men at the colliery — which lost a seam during the strike — said yesterday they were expecting an announcement this week from the board about their long term future. It is thought that the board will close the colliery, where 800 men work, and announce changes throughout the Barnsley area.

Another pit rumoured to face a drop in manpower is Wolley colliery, where 1,500 men work. The board is already offering early redundancy to men over 50 at the pit.

The Alliance, fighting 79 of the 88 seats, faces an uphill struggle in a county with little tradition of Liberalism.

BBC 'must look to costs'

By Dennis Barker

A Government minister yesterday warned the BBC that it would have to increase productivity, minimise rising costs and improve management procedures if it wanted new or enhanced services.

Mr Giles Shaw, the Home Office minister with responsibility for broadcasting, was giving the opening address to a conference on the future of the BBC at the right-wing Adam Smith Institute. He said the Government believed that the BBC licence fee settlement of £58 safeguarded its existing services, providing rising costs were held in check or modest improvements in productivity were attained.

Each 1 per cent gain in productivity would save about £20 million. "The licence fee is expensive to collect and, unless you have aggressive powers, far easier to evade than we would wish." But he repeated the Government's commitment to public service broadcasting and defended the proposal to impose a levy on ITV revenue.

The BBC is still considering its part in the first British direct broadcasting by satellite service.



Giles Shaw: warning to BBC on licence

helps r cause

Peter Hetherington
on how shifting
attitudes after the
miners' strike will
play a crucial role in
deciding the results
in Nottinghamshire



Will this be the fate of our civil aviation industry?

In 1983, this country made a profit of **£430 million** from our aviation industry.

And last year, the tourists who were flown into Britain spent over **£4.25 billion** in our hotels, theatres, pubs and shops.

This business continues to grow at a rapid pace, bringing even more money into the country and providing more jobs.

So much so, that forecasts indicate that in future years London's airports will find themselves unable to cope.

The airlines would have to look to Holland, France and Germany to deposit

their passengers, their freight and their money.

The report of the Airports Inquiries 1981-1983 was recently published.

It concluded that the London airport system (of Heathrow, Gatwick, Luton and Stansted) can remain at the centre of the world's airline industry only if it expands.

The report forecast that by the next decade the demand can only be met by an increased capacity in the south-east, which means expanding Stansted Airport and building a fifth terminal at Heathrow

Every effort should be made to develop the regional airports, but their expansion alone could not meet the future demands of the south-east.

Unless the above recommendations of the Inquiries are acted upon swiftly, the aviation industry will suffer.

Which will mean the country loses revenue and loses jobs.

We wish to see a civil aviation industry that has the freedom to grow to its full potential.

Not one that has had its wings clipped.

AIR UK • BRITISH AIRPORTS AUTHORITY • BRITISH AIRWAYS • BRITISH CALEDONIAN AIRWAYS • BRITISH MIDLAND AIRWAYS • DAN AIR

Rees denies change in monetary policy

FINANCE BILL

By Alan Travis
Mr Terence Higgins, a leading Tory MP and the chairman of the Treasury Select Committee, yesterday told the Commons that the Government's handling of interest rates and exchange rates amounted to "a basic change" in government policy.

He was speaking during the Second Reading debate on the Budget-Enacting Finance Bill after Sir Peter Rees, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, had rejected a select committee report by saying that interest rates would remain at the levels judged necessary to achieve the right monetary conditions. That did not represent a break with the previous policies.

Mr Ray Matherley, the Shadow Chancellor, declared that the Labour Party had no intention of abolishing mortgage tax relief and described the Finance Bill and Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, as "the most unpopular since the war."

Mr Higgins (C. Worthing) said: "For the Government to go on maintaining that it has no view on what the exchange rate should be seems to me to be naive and unrealistic." He said that there had been very significant changes in government policy and the country had seen an evolution of government policy since 1979.

"Quite clearly the Government is now intervening in markets by the use of interest rates to achieve exchange rates it feels consistent with economic policies."

"Really we do not have a monetary policy any more. It's not possible to have a monetary policy and an interest rate policy. We now have an interest rate policy."

Mr Higgins also said that the Finance Bill did not deal with the most pressing problem, namely the likely "hard landing" and collapse of the dollar. "That is more significant than the measures in the Finance Bill."

He said a contingency plan was needed to deal with that situation which involved a co-ordinated reduction of interest rates according to where the money goes and to obviate the need for a further rise in US interest rates.

Mr Higgins also complained there had been insufficient time to debate budget changes in national insurance contributions.

It would seem that by abolishing the upper limit on em-



Mr Higgins: 'Not possible'

players' contributions no rebate was to be given in future for those firms who had opted out of the government scheme.

"We shall now have three levels at which there is a deterrent for people taking on overtime or higher paid employment."

He said his committee could see no distinction between employers' contributions and a straight payroll tax, which is an attack on jobs.

Mr Rees said that he would not be dismayed if the budget was classed as dull. It was more important that it was right for the circumstances of this year.

"It may not dazzle, but nor will it alarm. I hope it will reassure the country that its financial affairs are in firm and competent hands."

He emphasised that recent policy measures did not reflect any change in policy as the select committee had suggested, it rather demonstrated the Government's unshakable resolve to carry out its present policies.

"The fall in sterling in January posed a clear threat to the ultimate objective of falling inflation. The Government had to react to this in order to maintain sound monetary conditions and has taken firm measures to demonstrate that its public sector borrowing and monetary objectives would be met."

Interest rates will remain at the levels which are judged necessary to achieve the right monetary conditions. This does not represent a break with

previous policies. As the Chancellor explained in his budget speech the precise combination of monetary growth and exchange rates necessary to keep our financial policy on track must be a matter of judgment.

During his speech in the debate Mr Matherley said the Labour Party had no intention of abolishing mortgage relief. "We will continue to make that clear as the Conservative Party continues to repeat the falsehood. There is no such intention."

Mr Matherley was challenged several times during the debate to state what the highest marginal rate of tax would be under a Labour government.

He said he could not say. "Such a question is preposterous. The idea that the Opposition might find itself able to introduce the budget of 1988 in April 1985 is just schoolboy humour. I can tell you through that the richest 14 to 15 per cent have enjoyed massive tax cuts in the last six years and the poorest 30 per cent have paid even more in taxes."

He accused the Government of "bias against the low wage earner" and said it had a unique record in helping the poor to get richer while the rich got poorer.

Mr Matherley denounced the Finance Bill as trivial and claimed that its so-called job creation measures would not even scratch the surface of unemployment.

The bill was far more likely to increase unemployment than reduce it when it was taken against a background of high interest rates, a cut in the public sector, borrowing requirement and a tightening of monetary policy.

The Finance Bill was the "product of an inadequate and uniquely unpopular budget brought in by an inadequate and uniquely unpopular Chancellor."

The changes in national insurance contributions, which created three new poverty traps, demonstrated the bias of the Conservative Government against the low wage earner. A worker on 10 times average earnings was now paying 33 per cent in income tax and national insurance compared to 1979/80, while the married worker on average earnings with two dependent children was paying 3.1 per cent more.

The Government has a unique record, a record not duplicated in the last 150 years, a record of taking from the poor and giving to the rich.

Call for inquiry on GLC abolition defeated

HOUSE OF LORDS

THE GOVERNMENT last night in the Lords defeated an Opposition proposal to set up an inquiry into the future of services now run by the Greater London Council and Metropolitan Councils. Voting was 196 to 137 (Government majority 59).

A three-line Government whip ensured victory on the first day of a marathon committee stage of the Local Government Bill which scraps the authorities.

The Environment Minister in the Lords, Lord Elton, urged peers to reject the Opposition-Alliance amendment which he said was "not

merely absurd — it is a recipe for total chaos and absolute breakdown."

But Opposition peers rejected Lord Elton's charge that the proposal, supported by independent peers and the Bishop of Liverpool, was a "wrecking" amendment which would overturn the principle of the Local Government Bill, which was being considered in committee yesterday.

Baroness Birk, for the Opposition, said the amendment sought in no way to deny the Second Reading of the bill or to delay the timetable for the abolition of the authorities set out in the measure.

"This is an unusual request at this time. It is unique to ask for an inquiry during the passage of a bill but it is a unique bill."

"We have to find a way of trying to improve what, at the moment, is really a completely chaotic situation. The Government has not held an inquiry and it has never been known in recent times for a major reorganisation of this sort to take place without an inquiry or indeed a Royal Commission preceding it."

Lord Evans of Cloughton, for the Liberal Party, said the Government had offered no light on the future provision of services and an inquiry was a means of correcting this. "Surely the Government should be willing to provide some justification for their bill by accepting an independent objective inquiry."

Lord Diamond, for the SDP, said the Lords had "a duty" to improve the bill.

The Bishop of Liverpool, the Rt Revd David Sheppard, said: "I would not have put my name to the amendment if I believed it to be a wrecking amendment or a frivolous amendment. I think the bill is a blunderbuss which fires at the target and hits a great many passers by."

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Trade and Industry Secretary, told his Chingford, Essex, constituency last night that there was public support for the abolition of the GLC. "Ken Livingstone knows that the game is up and that this time next year he and his Marxist cronies will be out of a job — that's why he has been hawking himself around to get adopted as a Labour candidate for Parliament," said Mr Tebbit.



Lord Evans: 'No light'

SIZEWELL

Inquiry cost £2.4m

THE COST of the Sizewell inquiry into whether Britain's first pressurised water reactor should be built at Suffolk has risen to £2,407,000 up to the end of March, the Commons was told yesterday.

The Sizewell B inquiry, which was chaired by Sir Frank Layfield, QC, lasted 340



Mr Goodlad

days and took evidence from 120 witnesses, setting a record for the length of public inquiries. It ended on March 7.

The chairman is now sitting through the evidence and is expected to publish his final report towards the end of the year.

Mr Alastair Goodlad, Junior Energy Minister, said during energy questions that the final cost figure would only become public when the inspector com-

ULSTER

Loop-hole blocked

THE GOVERNMENT yesterday moved to block a loophole designed to stop persons in Northern Ireland elections.

Dr Rhodes Boyson, the Northern Ireland Minister, yesterday told the Commons that new laws to stop persons in Northern Ireland elections from being able to vote in the Province as part of the voters' identity to enable him to obtain a ballot paper.

Dr Boyson said it had come to the Government's attention that there were some persons holding these medical cards issued by the predecessor of the present Central Services Agency.

"They may believe that these cards are specified documents entitling them to vote. This is not the case."

The Minister said that it was not possible to estimate how many electors held these older cards and did not have any other specified document.

The Chief Electoral Officer of Northern Ireland made special arrangements over the weekend to ensure that anyone needing a new medical card could obtain one quickly and so be able to vote on Thursday.

EMPLOYMENT

'Wets' wrong

MR TONY BALDREY, MP for Banbury and the chairman of the Tory backbench employment committee, which organised a weekend conference on economic policy, yesterday rejected demands by Tory MPs for more spending in job-creating capital projects.

Mr Baldrey, who organised the conference at Templeton College, Oxford, for members of the committee, said spending vast new sums on the infrastructure might put considerable amounts of money into the pockets of contractors, "but it is doubtful how many jobs it could create."

Echoing the Prime Minister, he said: "A far more effective way to use public funds to create jobs is by the expansion of the Community Programme announced in the budget this year."

It was essential, he said, that every policy proposal should be directed to helping British business become more competitive, including stability in exchange rates. Mr Baldrey said Tory MPs at the conference had criticised the Independent peer, Lord Weinstock, for giving the impression to a Lords Select Committee last week that the rise in unemployment was due to a failure of government.

Mr Baldrey said: "It is surprising that Weinstock did not tell the committee of GEC's long record of producing more goods with fewer and fewer employees."

Tories woo young and ethnic voters

By Colin Brown

CONSERVATIVE PARTY campaign planners are about to recruit a special agent to try to win the vote of the young and the ethnic minorities in the battle for the Midlands in the next general election.

The recently appointed head of the party's campaign unit of youth and community affairs, Mr James Goodson, and the party's vice-chairman, Mr Neil Miller, regard the appointment as a vital part of their campaign to ensure that the Midlands marginals stay in Tory hands. The task of the party worker will be to recruit voters among the young and the ethnic minority groups, particularly in the Nottingham and Leicester areas.

Mr Goodson and Mr Miller, the Tory MP for Bromsgrove, in the Midlands, believe that the young represent fertile recruiting ground because a vast number will be voting for the first time at the next general election.

Recent evidence has shown that in some constituencies the ethnic groups, particularly the Asians, can play a pivotal role in elections. Asians show a high turn-out rate although there are signs of political alienation among some West Indians.

Mr John Gummer, the party's chairman, has firmly ruled out any possibility of black sections in the Conservative Party mirroring the argument against such sections in the Labour Party. Mr Gummer has told the eth-

nic groups who support the Conservative Party that the Tories want to see coloured candidates selected by constituency in their own right, rather than as members representing a particular section of the community.

"Community politics" appears to have taken root in the Conservative Party but it is a very different form to the Liberal variety. Mr Miller said: "We are trying to improve communications with members and to improve between members and the public. If you call that community politics, that is what we are trying to do but we are not saying that dealing with every paving stone is the way to gain power."

Mr Miller's intention is to do more travelling. "We have to get out of Central Office, there are no votes to be gained in this building. We want to get out into the outside world especially as far as the minority communities are concerned in places like Nottingham and Leicester where there is a lot to be done."

CND rejected

The white-collar union Apex has voted by a 2:1 majority not to affiliate to the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. A card vote announced yesterday at its Scarborough annual conference rejected affiliation by 37,200 votes to 22,800.

EDUCATION GUARDIAN



The Ashaka Cement Company Limited

A Teaching Package

Blue Circle Industries PLC, who have interests worldwide, are seeking a married couple for the posts of Headteacher and Assistant Teacher at the Primary School of their associate Company, AshakaCem, in Northern Nigeria. The school is well equipped, and provides education for the children aged between 4 and 11, of Nigerian and Expatriate Management Staff. It is run on traditional UK Primary School lines.

Applicants should have appropriate British qualifications and considerable relevant experience. The applicant for the post of Headteacher should have held a senior post in a UK Primary School.

The two year contract, which offers excellent conditions and salary, including two UK passages a year for each person and a terminal gratuity will commence in January 1986.

Further details and application forms are available from: Personnel and Training Co-ordinator, Overseas Personnel Department, Blue Circle Industries PLC, Portland House, Stag Place, London SW1E 5BJ, to whom they should be returned by 31st May 1985. Interviews will be held in London in early September 1985.

ASSISTANT EDUCATION OFFICERS

£11,259-£12,243

Applications are invited for two posts of Assistant Education Officer, attached to the Education Department's Community Education Section and responsible, through the Senior Assistant Director, for the following areas of service:

YOUTH AND COMMUNITY

The successful applicant's responsibilities will relate to the whole range of Youth and Community Services provided by the Authority, or by voluntary groups and agencies assisted by the Authority. Such responsibilities will include the management of youth and community centres, play schemes, and the service budget, and the co-ordination of the Area Community Education Office operations.

ADULT AND CONTINUING EDUCATION
The successful applicant's responsibilities will concentrate upon the efficient organisation and operation of the Authority's Adult Education provision at Day and Evening Centres, and for the many special features of this programme related particularly to adult literacy and basic numeracy opportunities, English as a Second Language courses, Polytechnic and University linked Access courses and the "Second Chance" programme.

Application forms, returnable by 17 May 1985 and further details may be obtained from the Director of Personnel and Management Services, Municipal Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool L3 2JA. (051-227 2811, Ext. 799).

The City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer and welcomes applications irrespective of race, sex, marital status or disability.

LIVERPOOL
A Socialist Council

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES



Lower Attaining Pupil's Programme - Central Evaluation

RESEARCH OFFICER

The NFER has been commissioned by the Department of Education and Science to carry out the national evaluation of its Lower Attaining Pupil's Programme. This programme, which is currently operating in 13 LEAs is aimed at providing more effective education for lower attaining pupils, especially in their last two years of compulsory schooling.

A vacancy has arisen on the evaluation team for a Research Officer who will be required to work closely with colleagues in LEAs taking part in the programme. Candidates should possess a good honours degree and experience/skills in one or more of the following: Research or Evaluation in an educational context; teaching lower attaining pupils at secondary level; curriculum development; school and classroom organisation and management.

The post will be based in Slough but will involve substantial travel throughout the country. The appointment will extend from September, 1985 to 31 March, 1987.

Salary Scale: £8,450-£10,720. Placement on scale according to qualifications and experience. For application forms and further particulars please apply to the Personnel Officer, National Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales, The NFER, Upton Park, Slough, Berkshire SL1 2DQ. Tel. Slough 74123.

The closing date for return of completed applications: no later than Friday, May 10, 1985.

RE-ADVERTISEMENT

PROFESSOR AND HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ELECTRONIC AND CONTROL ENGINEERING

Salary: Grade VI £17,397 - £18,178 per annum (under review)

Applications are invited for appointment to the above post. The Department is at the forefront in Developments in Information Technology, and receives substantial funding from industry, Government Departments, the Manpower Services Commission, European Economic Community, and the Science and Engineering Research Council.

Applicants should have high academic qualifications, appropriate industrial or professional experience, and hold a recognised professional qualification. A successful record in securing external funding would be an advantage. The Polytechnic would especially welcome applications from persons in industry who wish to continue and extend collaboration with industry.

An application form and further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Sunderland Polytechnic, Langham Tower, Ryhope Road, Sunderland SR2 7EE, or telephone 0754 76231, extension 11.

Closing date: May 17, 1985.

SUNDERLAND
POLYTECHNIC

LECTURESHIPS IN ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

The department of Electrical and Electronic engineering has received one of the largest grants to universities from the Government's new Staff Science and Technology programme. Applications are consequently invited from candidates with good formal qualifications for number of professorial, Senior Lecturer and Lecturer posts. The posts are in the fields of Electronic Engineering, Industrial Engineering, and Computer Engineering. For some posts, relevant professional experience is additionally required. Applicants will be expected to demonstrate that they wish to develop these less significant requirements that teaching through media such as lecture, tutorial, and design work. Compulsory work is encouraged. Salary on scale £7,500-£14,200 p.a. (under review). For an application form, one post may be filled at Senior Lecturer level (£12,000-£13,700 p.a. under review). Applications forms and further particulars from the Deputy Secretary, 2001, University of Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP. Closing date 31 May 1985.

University of Bradford

FIRCROFT COLLEGE

TWO TEMPORARY, PART-TIME POSTS

(1) Tutor in Mathematics for Adults

(2) Assistant Tutor in Politics and Social Sciences

These one-year appointments, open to renewal until June 1986, relate to new developments in the college. The Mathematics post is for someone to develop a new one-year mathematics course especially for adults who have little mathematical competence but high motivation to learn. The Politics and Social Sciences post is for someone to develop a new one-year course in Politics and Social Sciences, under the supervision of the college's specialist Lecturer in range. A suitable candidate with strong mathematical interests in the field of politics and social sciences would be ideal. Salary on scale £7,500-£14,200 p.a. (under review). For an application form, one post may be filled at Senior Lecturer level (£12,000-£13,700 p.a. under review). Applications forms and further particulars from the Deputy Secretary, 2001, University of Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP. Closing date 31 May 1985.

Education continues on page 14

HAMPSHIRE

COUNTY COUNCIL

Advisory Drama Teachers/ Centre Director

To start September, 1985. Burnham FE Lecturer II

The post of Advisory Drama Teacher for the Fareham and Gosport area of Hampshire is one of the eight such posts that form a county-wide team of specialists working under the guidance of the County Drama Adviser.

Based at the Drama Centre in Fareham the successful applicant will play a crucial role in the County Advisory Drama Team working in schools and colleges in the area, as well as being responsible for the development of the well-established and thriving Centre within the community.

The closing date for application is Monday, May 13, 1985 and only qualified teachers should apply.

Interested applicants should write to the Area Education Officer, Fareham and Gosport Area Education Office, Wapole Road, Gosport PO12 1BU (quote Ref.: S.A.B.) for application form and further information.



EDINBURGH COLLEGE OF ART

LECTURER IN DESIGN HISTORY

Applications are invited from persons with Teaching experience in Design History and/or qualifications in an appropriate discipline.

LECTURER IN SILVERSMITHING & JEWELLERY

Applicants should have experience in the industry / Craft, and preferably in Teaching at degree level.

12 weeks' salary, salary in the range £3,200 to £3,714 (under review).

Please write to: Mrs. E. D. Duff, at Lanchester Place, enclosing a self-addressed A4 envelope for further details, and an application form which must be returned by 17th May, 1985.

EDINBURGH COLLEGE OF ART IS A SCOTTISH COLLEGE OF ARTS, DESIGN AND AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

EDINBURGH COLLEGE OF ART

100-102, Leith Road, Edinburgh EH6 6PP

Write with C.V. to: Mr. A. Duff, at KETH, BAYLEY, ROGERS, 100-102, Leith Road, Edinburgh EH6 6PP

EDINBURGH COLLEGE OF ART

100-102, Leith Road, Edinburgh EH6 6PP

EDINBURGH COLLEGE OF ART

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EDINBURGH COLLEGE OF ART

POLYTECHNIC OF THE SOUTH BANK

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL & CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING

Two posts of SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER II in Structural Analysis

Ref: CE 01

Applications are invited from graduate Chartered Engineers with recent industrial and/or Research experience. The posts are primarily concerned with teaching Structural Analysis on both undergraduate and technician courses. Successful applicants will also be expected to assist in the teaching of Civil Engineering Construction or Design.

Salary: Lecturer II £9,585-£13,137 p.a. Senior Lecturer £12,215-£15,089 p.a. inclusive of London allowances.

Starting point depending upon previous experience. Further particulars and application forms available from the Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London SE1 1AA. Tel: 01-423 9889 Ext. 2355. To discuss these posts phone Mr. D. Smith on Ext. 702.

Closing date: 22nd May, 1985.

The Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer

POLYTECHNIC OF THE SOUTH BANK

Borough Road, London SE1 1AA

Tel: 01-423 9889 Ext. 2355

To discuss these posts phone Mr. D. Smith on Ext. 702

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POLYTECHNIC OF THE SOUTH BANK

OVERSEAS NEWS

Bonn fears 'spectacular' attacks during summit

WIESBADEN: Terrorists bombed businesses in two large West German cities early yesterday and authorities warned of possible "spectacular attacks" during the seven-nation summit meeting that opens in Bonn on Thursday.

Leftist extremists claimed responsibility for three overnight bomb blasts in Cologne and Düsseldorf in protest at the summit. The explosions caused extensive damage but no injuries.

Mr Heinrich Böge, president of the Federal Criminal Office, urged the public to be alert and to support police in their efforts to thwart terrorists.

"Terrorists and their sympathisers are planning spectacular attacks to demonstrate their opposition to the political and economic system of the western world," Mr Böge said in a statement.

The leaders of seven western industrial countries will be in Bonn for the May 2-4 summit, including President Reagan, Mrs Thatcher and France's President Mitterrand, and the leaders of Japan, Canada, West Germany and Italy.

Mr Reagan is also paying a state visit to West Germany and will be in the country from tomorrow until next Monday.

Mr Böge said bombings in the last three days in West Germany, France and Luxembourg had put authorities on the alert for more attacks during the summit.

He said incidents might not be confined to Bonn, but could affect the entire territory of West Germany and neighbouring countries.

Targets could be "persons and objects" that terrorists view as representative of the "imperialist system," including NATO.

It is understood in Bonn that 15,000 policemen will be deployed in the capital during the summit.

The early-morning bombings in West Germany went off within 10 minutes of each other at the Cologne offices of the giant chemical concern Hoechst and the Metalworkers' Employers Association, and at a branch of the Deutsche Bank in Düsseldorf. Police said the blasts caused more than 200,000 marks (£80,000) in damage.

The Revolutionary Cells—listed by the federal interior ministry as one of the most dangerous of West Germany's "terrorist" gangs—claimed responsibility.

In a letter they accused the seven industrial countries of wanting to "celebrate themselves in a victorious mood" in Bonn, while on the other side (the Third World), social achievements have been eroded with incredible speed and audacity.

Hoechst was accused of "influencing the lives of many people through its control of the world food markets." The Frankfurt-based company is a large producer of pesticides.

Mr Böge linked the Saturday bombing of the Paris offices of the IMF and the World Bank and Sunday's attack against a chemical company office in Luxembourg to a terrorist campaign to disrupt the summit.

The extreme French Leftist group Direct Action, in a letter received yesterday by the French Press Agency, claimed responsibility for planting the bomb under a car outside the IMF offices.

The blast shattered dozens of windows and seriously damaged the front of the six-storey building.

A large rally is planned in Bonn on May 4, and a day-long "tribunal against the summit" is planned for May 3 in nearby Bad Godesberg.

Other groups have called for blockades of banks and other institutions representing the "capitalist system."

—AP.

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Ortega meets Soviet leader

MOSCOW: The Nicaraguan President, Mr Daniel Ortega, met the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, on Monday, and the two expressed support for a negotiated settlement of Central American tensions which they blamed on the United States.

The Nicaraguan President also signed an agreement with the Soviet Union to set up a commission to coordinate joint economic, science and technology programmes, Tass said.

Mr Gorbachev said the Soviet Union would aid Nicaragua in "resolving urgent problems of economic development, and political and diplomatic support in its efforts to uphold its sovereignty."

There was no mention of military aid.

Mr Daniel Ortega was said by officials in his country to be seeking \$200 million in cash from Moscow to counter US economic sanctions imposed since January 1981. The Tass report did not indicate that any new grants or loans were arranged.

Tass quoted Mr Ortega as saying that the Nicaraguans were determined to defend their revolution, but that he confirmed his readiness to hold talks with the US aimed at normalising relations.

Talks were broken off by the United States in January because Nicaragua refused to negotiate directly with the anti-Sandinista "contras." Before the final congressional rejection of the White House's \$14 million aid package, Mr Reagan said he was willing to reopen talks to gain passage of a compromise non-military aid package.

Since the congressional vote, the Administration has said it will study options such as seeking private donations for the "contras" and increasing economic sanctions to force Mr Ortega to deal with the rebels.

In Washington the State Department said yesterday that Mr Ortega's trip to Moscow appeared to be part of a well-planned strategy to strengthen ties with the Soviet bloc, and expressed American concern.

In Managua, Mr Humberto Ortega, made his charges against the CIA when speaking at a display of captured rebel weapons, and said: "The presence of these arms represents a true danger for all of Central America and could unleash an uncontrollable terrorism which could make civil aviation its first target."

He said the CIA has supplied guerrillas of the Democratic National Front (FON) — the biggest of the four rebel groups fighting Nicaragua's Government — with Soviet-made SAM 7 surface-to-air missiles.

"We hold North American policy responsible for any terrorist action that might result," he added.

Also in Nicaragua yesterday, the Government freed 14 Indian prisoners linked to the rebel groups.

Sandinista Commander Humberto Campesino said the 14 Indians belonging to the Sumo, Rama and Miskito tribes were released as part of an amnesty agreement between the Government and a small Indian rebel group called Misurata.

During a ceremony at this great city of El Estero, some 160 miles east of Managua, Commander Campesino said the nine prisoners released here and the five others freed earlier yesterday in the northern coastal town of Puerto Cabezas represented all the indigenous rebel prisoners in the country's jails.

Most of the 14 Indians freed yesterday said they were forced to take up arms against the Sandinistas by the Indian rebel group called Misurata.

Misurata has refused to participate in peace talks with the Sandinistas.

The Sandinistas have held two rounds of talks with the Misurata group since last December.

Campesino said yesterday that the Nicaraguan Government was disposed to giving the Indians political autonomy. — AP/Reuters.

Inflation critical to poll in Bolivia

From John Crabtree in La Paz

It is not difficult to be a millionaire in Bolivia, Latin America's poorest country. A mere 500,000 peso bank note was issued last week, worth about £250. But without a drastic slowdown in the country's runaway hyperinflation, it will be as worthless as the rest of Bolivia's banknotes in a few weeks time.

Price rose by over 700 per cent between January and the end of March, and most economists have given up speculating about what the final 1985 inflation rate will be. According to the Association of Private Businessmen, it could reach 5,000 per cent this year.

The only effective restraint on the money supply is that new notes have to be brought in from Europe on the rest of Bolivia's banknotes in a few weeks time.

As consumer prices rise, the real value of wages has fallen sharply during the past two years, despite periodic adjustments. Average incomes today are barely half what they were in 1980.

Labour unrest, which expanded in March with a 14-day general strike, seems certain to boil up yet again. The Government has failed to honour the promises it made to the Confederation of Bolivian Workers to get the unions to call off the March strikes.

Against this background, Bolivians prepare to go to the polls on July 14 to elect a new president and congress. The following parties, which won the 1980 elections and were re-elected by the Congress, are in for a hammering. The inability of his administration to cope with the country's chronic economic ills has led to a strong rightwing reaction.

The front-runners in the election race are two former presidents: General Hugo Banzer, the dictator who ran the country from 1971 to 1978, and Mr Victor Paz Estenssoro, the one-time radical leader of the 1952 revolution, but now, at 77, an ageing and ailing conservative.

Although opinion polls give General Banzer the edge, neither candidate is likely to win an outright 50 per cent-plus vote. This means that the newly-elected congress will have to choose Dr Silve's successor.

General Banzer's stridently nationalistic campaign was marred by his choice of running mate, Mr Eudoro Galindo, whose fascist sympathies have been widely condemned.

The business community hopes that — whether General Banzer or Mr Paz Estenssoro wins in July — the new government will bring in tough measures to stem the economy and to bring down inflation.

Terrorist attacks and controversial cemetery visit overshadow meeting of Western leaders

Reagan will not let Bitburg row spoil economic summit

From Alex Brummer in Washington

President Reagan said yesterday that he was determined that the Bitburg row would not interfere with the Bonn summit, when the US will press its allies to move towards economic expansion.

His comments came on the eve of his departure for Europe tonight for a 10-day trip which includes a state visit to West Germany, the economic summit, an address at the European Parliament in Strasbourg and forays to Spain and Portugal.

Speaking in the Rose Garden of the White House, Mr Reagan hoped that the row about his intended visit to the military cemetery at Bitburg would not ruin the summit of the big seven industrial countries. He has been advised not to change his schedule by the former president, Mr Richard Nixon, and Dr Henry Kissinger.

In addition to the Bitburg upset, simmering disputes about the conduct of economic and financial policy threatened to make the Bonn meeting a testy affair.

At a White House briefing yesterday, the Treasury Secretary, Mr Jim Baker, publicly disavowed a January accord under which the five largest industrial countries agreed to cooperate in currency intervention "if needed." The accord was reached under considerable pressure from the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, and from the West Germans.

But Mr Baker said yesterday: "I don't think the policy changed in January and, if it did, we changed it back." His comments are certain to cause anger in Europe which is looking for co-operation in foreign exchanges to solve the wild fluctuations in the value of the dollar.

Because of the Bitburg uproar the sharp differences between the US and its European trading partners about the world economy have been largely overshadowed. However, Mr Reagan will come under strong pressure in Bonn to make firm commitments to reduce the American budget deficit and to support international monetary reform.

The French are determined to push their ideas for a new international monetary conference at the Bonn meeting. The move could block the US desire to begin a new round of trade talks very next year to push back the threat of protectionism. But despite a promise

by Mr Baker to host such a conference, the US is showing every sign of back-tracking.

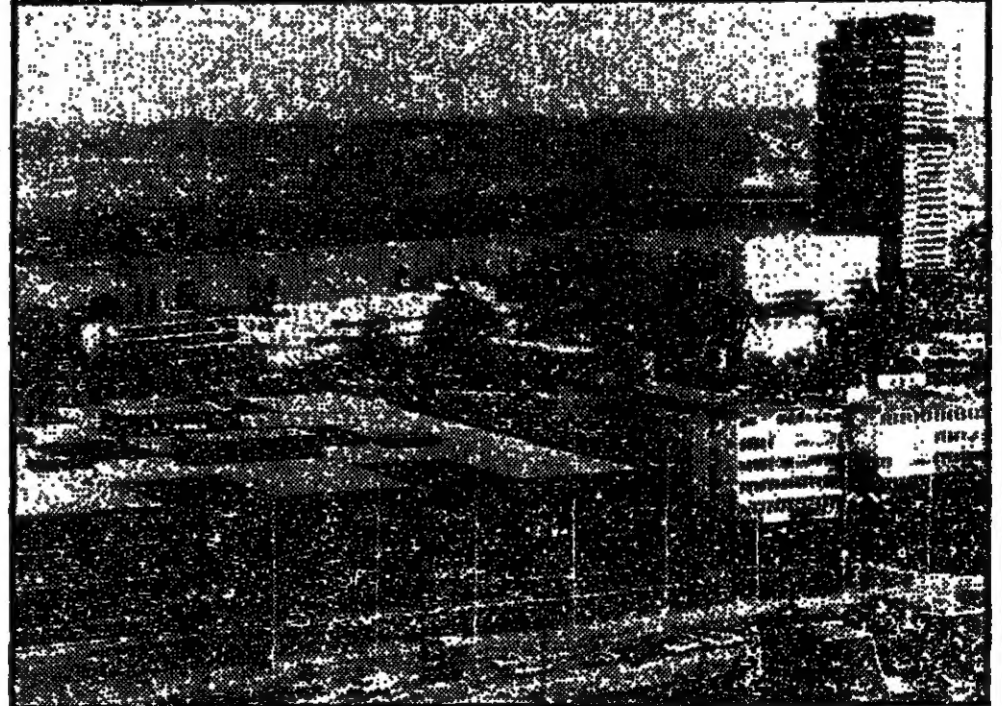
Mr Reagan, who suffered a setback on the budget deficit last week when the Senate called off a vote on the package agreed between the White House and the Republican leadership, yesterday went before the US Chamber of Commerce to make the case for \$300 million of cuts during the next three years.

Mr Reagan said: "The deficit problem is one of spending — spending without direction or discipline, spending that in the last 20 years has burgeoned absolutely out of control." He told the assembled businessmen that he was "after the fat."

But despite his fighting talk, the failure to progress on the budget has left Mr Reagan politically weakened before the summit. The White House, increasingly concerned about the slowdown in US economic growth, will be making the case at Bonn for Europe to take up some of the slack.

But in an interview with Time Magazine yesterday, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany put the stress on strict fiscal and monetary policies which are hardly likely to increase the pace of world recovery.

Mr Reagan has been strengthened in his determination to go ahead with Bitburg by support from Mr Nixon and Dr Kissinger. They will two of the most respected voices in US foreign policy.



Summit on the Rhine... two Bonn students pose in their hostess uniforms and display the emblem of the seven country economic assembly which opens in the West German Government complex in the capital on Thursday

Germany determined to carry on with graveside ceremony

From Anna Tomforde in Bonn

The West German Government, bolstered by public support for its stance and increasingly irritated by American criticism of the planned war cemetery visit on Sunday by President Reagan and Chancellor Kohl, reiterated yesterday that it would not be deterred from carrying through the controversial wreath laying ceremony at Bitburg where among the graves are those of SS soldiers.

"I assume that the individual points of the programme will now remain unchanged. We are going to complete what we said we would do in the first place," the Government spokesman, Mr Peter Boenisch, said.

However, he indicated that Bonn remained open to suggestions concerning extension to the programme that could divert attention from the Bitburg ceremony which, it is clear, will be a major issue in the United States as an insult to the people of Bitburg, a US garrison town, which was a symbol of German-American friendship.

In an example of the great lengths to which the Government has gone in defending the visit, Mr Boenisch cited results of the last three elections before Hitler's rise to power more than 50 years ago which showed that "the people of Bitburg more than in almost any other town had opposed the Nazis' rise."

Mr Boenisch dismissed reports that some of the 49 SS soldiers buried at Bitburg had taken part in the SS massacre at Oradour-sur-Glane in southern France by saying: "We refuse, 30 years later, to make the mistake of those who fell in the last war."

Efforts to obtain special passes for the Bitburg ceremony remained fruitless yesterday, with journalists being told that coverage would be pooled. It was unlikely that anyone other than the White House press corps and German television would be allowed there.

On the controversy which is threatening to overshadow the entire visit by Mr Reagan which begins tomorrow, the Government reiterated that it is intended "to honour the dead of all countries" and not just the soldiers buried at Bitburg.

Even if someone who is lying there is guilty of anything, there is no worse punishment than death," Mr Boenisch said.

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Presents but no mass for the Royal couple

From George Armstrong in Rome

The Pope received the Prince and Princess of Wales and a 35-minute private audience yesterday morning.

There was the customary exchange of gifts with Prince Charles presenting a leather-bound copy of the works of the Venerable Bede, and the couple receiving a mosaic copy of a Madonna in the Basilica of St Mary Major. Yesterday afternoon the couple returned to visit the Sistine Chapel and the Vatican museum after they were closed to the general public.

In the Vatican bulletin which lists the more important Papal audiences the royal couple occupied only two brief lines. The Italian press had reported that Prince Charles, wished to attend a mass celebrated by the Pope.

Special arrangements were to be made, that would have meant attending the mass which the Pope says each morning before breakfast.

The Italian press also reported a fortnight ago that Buckingham Palace had "vetted" the Prince's request for attendance at such a mass.

Mitterrand's medium message fails to raise French spirits

From Campbell Page in Paris

FRENCH television viewers were surprised to discover on Sunday evening that their President, Mr François Mitterrand, had said nothing of political importance. "The President tried to popularise his image by depoliticising it. He is well informed about everything. From Cyrano de Bergerac to the 35,000 rock groups in France. The viewers will have been impressed by his universal competence."

The Communist newspaper, L'Humanité, said sarcastically: "There is no longer any doubt: the Head of State is a man."

On the right, Le Figaro noted that Mr Mitterrand had said nothing of political importance. "The President tried to popularise his image by depoliticising it. He is well informed about everything. From Cyrano de Bergerac to the 35,000 rock groups in France. The viewers will have been impressed by his universal competence."

One commentator yesterday suggested that Mr Yves Motoul, the interviewer, had said at least as much as the President.

Bombarded by clips of advertising film, feature films and documentaries, an extract from a play and a spoof news bulletin announcing the de-nationalisation of Renault.

Mitterrand was encouraged to give brief replies on a vast range of subjects before a studio audience of the great and the good and the highly publicised.

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US pullout talks plan

From Jane Walker in Madrid

Spain intends to open negotiations on the reduction of American personnel and military bases on its territory "as soon as possible."

The Spanish Prime Minister, Mr Felipe Gonzalez, said yesterday that he was not in favour of waiting until the treaty expires in 18 months before starting talks with the United States.

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Gorbachev puts a stopper on the vodka

From Patrick J. Slevan in Moscow

THE Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, has banned public drinking by Communist Party officials in the production of alcohol, and is considering a doubling in the price of vodka and other spirits, in what party officials say is a top priority attack on alcoholism.

The steps are part of the new party leaders' campaign to curb excess drinking that Soviet planners blame for sagging industrial productivity. Mr Gorbachev criticised heavy drinkers during a speech last week to the party central committee plenum, where he pledged to make the Soviet Union the most productive country as part of an ambitious economic revival.

But the newest aspect of what has been a running battle with alcoholism in this country is the prohibition of drinking at Communist Party functions or by party members in restaurants or other public places. Mr Gorbachev has also directed that party funds no longer be used to pay for alcoholic drinks.

"If you buy someone some vodka during a business meeting or something like that, you must use your own money from now on," said a government official who is also a member of the party.

While Mr Gorbachev's edict is already altering through the party leadership, the Soviet official said that the changes will not be announced until mid-May.

When the announcement is made next month, the Politburo will also set new and higher prices for vodka, wine, beer, brandy, and other spirits. Small price increases in the past have had little impact. "It has not been decided but a doubling of the price is being studied," said a Soviet official.

Gorbachev wants something effective this time.

Currently, a bottle of vodka costs more than £9.

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"For the past three years we have started to decrease production," Mr Selarny told a group of visiting American reporters. "This trend will continue in the future."

Mr Gorbachev himself has been known to drink a glass of vodka during a toast.

"He wants the party to set an example for the country," said one party member who was informed of Mr Gorbachev's decisions last week.

As in most societies, alcoholism clearly is related to a series of social problems. But the Soviet Government continues to emphasise it as an economic concern. In the Siberian capital of Novosibirsk, a plant manager said alcoholism was affecting production. "If somebody comes to work who is drunk or has been drinking, we first of all take some measures and then, if it continues, we lay off this person," he said.

Newsday.

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Canada warm to investors

By Patrick Keatley, Diplomatic Correspondent

CANADA'S new Conservative Government is taking a warmer view of foreign investors, members of the International Financial Futures Exchange were told in London yesterday.

The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Brian Mulroney, in the City as part of a three-day visit, said that the new Administration in Ottawa was taking an active view of investment from overseas sources, compared with the passive attitude of its predecessors.

Today Mr Mulroney will have talks with Mrs Thatcher.

Purge for police

From Peter Chapman in Mexico City

President Miguel de la Madrid has ordered a thorough reorganisation of Mexico's many police forces to end mounting allegations of police corruption.

The move comes as part of his "moral renovation" campaign, with the Government also keen to clean up the police image in time for the influx of visitors for next year's World Cup.

Especially damaging to Mexican prestige have been a number of revelations in recent weeks linking several leading police commanders and hundreds of officers with drug trafficking to the US. They have also been accused of associating with people responsible for kidnapping a US anti-drug agent in Guadalajara. His body was found last month.

The President announced that the vast array of police forces carrying out everything from highway patrols to the inspection of soccer pitches — is to be streamlined and brought under closer supervision.

In an attempt to reduce bribery the government will review wage levels. Many officers get little more than \$200 a month.

In an important move, one of the most notorious bribe-taking units, the Federal Highway Police, is to be moved from the Transport Ministry and reformed as a separate agency.

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General Banzer: out front in election race

Leaders hope diplomacy may avert assault on Jezzine

Muslims halt offensive against Christian foe

From David Hirst in Beirut

Druze and Muslim militiamen have, for the time being, halted their vicious offensive against their Christian foes. They want to give diplomacy a chance to avert an assault on the town of Jezzine, on the high in the hills above Sidon, where thousands of Christians have taken refuge from the fighting.

The plight of the south Lebanese Christians has aroused consternation in the Maronite Christian heartlands, and exacerbated tensions between President Amin Gemayel and the anti-Gemayel rebels, who blame each other for the calamity.

All was reported quiet yesterday in the coastal area, north of the Awail river, which the Druze overran on Sunday.

South of the Awail, the Sunni Muslims of Sidon halted their advance into the hills just short of Kfar Felous, six miles from the city, on the road to Jezzine. It is at Kfar Felous that General Antoine Lahd's Israeli-sponsored South Lebanese Army has its most forward positions.

The three leaders involved in the latest fighting have sought to reassure the Christians of the region. The Druze leader, Mr. Walid Jumblatt, said that he insisted on a "peaceful solution" for Jezzine. There would always be that divides the capital's Muslim and Christian sectors.

Rival militias launched hit-and-run grenade assaults against each other in night-long, close-quarter battles. The fighting tapered off at daybreak, but it flared again at mid-morning as snipers on both sides opened up. There was no immediate word of casualties.

fed their homes to return to them. His men were handing over the areas they had "liberated" to the Lebanese army, he said.

The basic condition for a peaceful solution which Mr. Jumblatt and his allies insist on is for the withdrawal of the South Lebanese Army and the Lebanese Forces from the town. The Lebanese army — perhaps the Syrian-backed first brigade which last week went into the "liberated" Bekaa valley — should take their place.

After an emergency meeting yesterday, Jezzine notables, including Mr. Jean Aziz, a former presidential candidate, are reported to have called on General Lahd to withdraw his men immediately.

In Christian east Beirut, there have been protests and demonstrations against "Muslim barbarism." But Dr. Samir Geagea and his rebel following are directing much of their anger against President Gemayel and his Government for failing to send in the army after their militia withdrew last week. Mr. Gemayel is intimating that if Dr. Geagea's men had not launched their offensive against Sidon in the first place the calamity might never have happened.

Muslim and Christian militias, meanwhile, yesterday fought with rocket-propelled guns along the Green Line, which divides the capital's Muslim and Christian sectors.

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Farewell to arms: Israeli soldiers cheer as the last troops pull out of the Tyre area yesterday

Dual jubilation as Israel leaves

TYRE: Hundreds of people danced for joy in the streets yesterday as Lebanese troops and Shi'ite Muslim militiamen appeared in the city minutes after Israeli troops ended almost three years of occupation.

Cars with horns blaring drove in celebration through Tyre and nearby villages, where the Israelis came under relentless attack from Shi'ite guerrillas and launched reprisal raids.

Dawood Dawood, a leader of the Shi'ite Amal militia sought by the Israelis, was carried shoulder-high by jubilant well-wishers as he entered Tyre with Lebanese army officers 30 minutes after the last Israeli left.

Less than two hours later, the arrival of two army tanks, 10 armoured personnel carriers and trucks, brought hundreds of residents onto the streets. Carrying Amal and Lebanese flags, the crowds sang and danced.

The people of Tyre showered each other with rice and rose petals and hugged and kissed each other, some weeping, some laughing and the narrow streets were soon jammed with traffic. Young men and women clinging to trucks and cars blew kisses to the ecstatic crowds.

"Life under the Israelis turned Tyre into a big gaol," said one man, tears welling in his dark eyes. "It was a big prison. Thank God, it's over, it's over."

Yesterday's withdrawal leaves a line of Israeli positions cutting through the area held by the peacekeeping United Nations Truce Forces in Lebanon (Unifil), UN sources said.

Israel's new front line stretches east from Ras al-Bayda — on the Mediterranean coast five miles north of the Israeli border — through Yater village and "Hill 880" north to a point above the Qatayba bridge over the Litani River.

Israeli soldiers returning from the Lebanon threw coloured smoke grenades, waved bottles of champagne and stuck pink carnations in the barrels of their machineguns when they crossed the border.

Israeli helicopters dropped leaflets warning Shi'ite Muslims to end their campaign. The Israeli Chief of Staff, Moshe Levi, said he hoped that the Lebanese army and Amal Shi'ite organisation would keep order in the area. — AP/Reuter.

Shamir warns against Lebanon war inquiry

From Ian Black in Jerusalem

The Foreign Minister and the leader of the Likud party, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, said yesterday that Israel's bipartisan national unity government would break up if it calls for a commission of inquiry into the causes and conduct of the war in Lebanon were granted.

The war was launched under the Likud government of Mr. Menachem Begin, in June 1982. The Prime Minister, Mr. Shimon Peres, has said that he opposes such an inquiry, but demands for holding one have increased in recent days.

The independent Ha'aretz newspaper commented yesterday: "An inquiry commission is required both in order to arrive at the truth and to indicate the responsibility of those

who conceived and implemented the war and to ensure that guidelines are set which will preclude any recurrence of a war of defeat."

Al-Hamishmar, the organ of the Leftist opposition Mapam party, also called for an inquiry.

The Defence Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, said yesterday that what was happening in areas evacuated by the Israeli army in Lebanon would not take place in the security zone being created along the border, because Israel would intervene immediately to protect its residents. He added that the Israeli Army would stay in the security zone for about a month while fortifications along the international frontier were prepared for the final pull out at the end of next month.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Space shuttle launched

SPACE Shuttle Challenger, carrying seven astronauts, was launched yesterday only 10 days after the end of the last shuttle mission for a week of round-the-clock research in a European-built space lab.

The 105-ton ship was clearly visible as it climbed on a northeast heading. It reached orbit nine minutes after liftoff. The launch was the second here in 17 days, cutting in half the old record of 34 days for the shortest period between shuttle flights. — AP.

Lange warning

THE NEW Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. David Lange, said yesterday that the establishment of a French military base in New Caledonia would be totally unacceptable to the South Pacific. He said: "The idea that France can escalate its unwelcome presence in New Caledonia by entrenching it with a whole military complex shows there is something seriously wrong in their judgment of our interests and theirs in the South Pacific." — Reuter.

Shot dead

THREE gunmen burst into a radio station studio yesterday and shot dead a 64-year-old commentator while he was broadcasting. The Philippine News Agency reported, Mr. Charlie Aberilla was shot in the face in Iligan city on the southern island of Mindanao. — Reuter.

Airlift reenacted

THE LAST Airworthy Second World War Lancaster bomber, escorted by Spitfire and Hurricane fighters, swept over the western Netherlands yesterday in a re-creation of an airlift 40 years ago when 12,000 tons of food was dropped to starving Dutch people. — Reuter.



● Ja'afar Numeiri

Trial planned

SUDAN'S deposed president, Ja'afar Numeiri, is to be put on trial soon by the military Junta that threw him out of office. Brigadier Osman Abdallah Mohammed, the defence minister told the Abu Dhabi newspaper Al-Itihad yesterday: "The trial of the deposed president is a popular demand and this demand will be met shortly." — AP.

Blown up

GUNMEN yesterday blew up the broadcasting equipment of a state-run Buenos Aires radio station criticised by politicians for its leftwing tone, the semi-official news agency Telam reported. The attack was carried out by 10 men, three of whom were dressed as policemen. — Reuter.

Corruption trial

THE Bombay High Court yesterday ordered the trial of a former state Chief Minister, Justice D. N. Mehta, said there was enough evidence for charges of corruption and bribery against the former Maharashtra State Chief Minister. Mr. A. R. Antulay, who was a close lieutenant of the late Mrs. Gandhi. — AP.

Everest record

FOUR Norwegians and four Nepalese Sherpas yesterday scaled Everest, with one of the Sherpas reaching the top for a record fourth time. Sundegard Sherpa, aged 32, first climbed the peak in October 1979. — Reuter.

Hospital raid

FOUR armed bandits tried unsuccessfully to rob a children's hospital in Rome yesterday. Three security guards were injured, one seriously, in a gunfight with the robbers. — Reuter.



Are we asking too much?

The Royal College of Art is entering a radical and exciting new era.

We've already appointed new Professors of Textile Design and Metalwork and Jewellery and a Director of Research.

Now we are looking for Professors and Heads of Department for the new Departments of Design and Art Direction, Animation and Audio-Visual Studies and Transport Design.

We're also looking for new Professors for the Departments of Furniture Design and Architectural Design, a Head of Department for Textile Design and Tutors in Holography, Management Studies and Computing, as well as someone to fill the new post of Deputy Registrar.

Next year we shall be looking for new Professors of Painting and Industrial Design.

To fill these posts, we want people whose talents are internationally recognised, whose work is original and inspirational.

In fact, the group illustrated above represents

the calibre of people we'd ideally like to join us. We'd also like every appointment to be full time.

Realistically, and especially since we like our teachers to remain at the top of their professions, we are offering the alternative option of Visiting Professorships.

The attractions of joining this most distinguished college are of course, enormous.

Not only is there the challenge and stimulus of working with the brightest art and design students around but also of joining the team which will lead this country's only post-graduate college of art and design into the next century.

If such a prospect appeals to you, and you recognise yourself in our description of the people we want, please write immediately to the Rector, Jocelyn Stevens. The closing date for applications is Monday, May 20th.

Royal College of Art
Kensington Gore, London SW7 2EU.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

Ministry of Energy and Chemical and Petrochemical Industries
NATIONAL OIL WELL COMPANY

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CALL TO TENDER

No. 9106.AY/DIV

The National Oil Well Company (ENTP) is launching a National and International Call to Tender for the supply of

- Lot No. 1: PORTABLE COLUMN DRILLS
- Lot No. 2: TRIMMING MACHINES
- Lot No. 3: MILL WHEELS

This invitation to Tender is addressed solely to production companies — amalgamations, company representatives and other intermediaries being excluded, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 78-02 of 11th February, 1978, concerning the state monopoly on foreign trade.

Companies interested in this invitation to Tender may obtain specifications on payment of 400 Algerian dinars, from the following address: Entreprise Nationale des Travaux aux Puits, Direction des Approvisionnements, 16 Route de Meftah, Oued Smar, El-Harrach, Alger, Algeria — as from the publication date of this notice.

Tenders drawn up in five (5) copies, should be sent in double-sealed and registered packet, to the Secretariat of the Direction Approvisionnement at the above address.

The outer envelope must be anonymous, carrying no marking except the endorsement: "Appel d'offres National et International No. 9106.AY/DIV Confidential — A ne pas Ouvrir".

Tenders must arrive by noon on Saturday, 15th June, 1985 at the latest. The option period shall be 180 days as from the closing date of this invitation to Tender.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

Ministry of Energy and Chemical and Petrochemical Industries
NATIONAL OIL WELL COMPANY

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CALL TO TENDER

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Commission submits reforms to Government

India to stamp out gun-rule at polls

From Chaitanya Kalra in New Delhi

India plans a substantial overhaul of its election rules, in an attempt to stamp out violence and stop the rigging of votes at gunpoint.

The Minister of State for Law, Mr. H. D. Dhandekar, said Parliament yesterday that the Election Commission, an independent body supervising all polls, had submitted a list of proposed reforms to the Government for approval.

At least 85 people were killed in violence during elections to Parliament's lower house, the Lok Sabha, in December and to the assemblies of 11 states last month.

Four more people were killed and 20 were injured last week in the eastern state of Bihar during re-polling in five assembly constituencies. The new polls were held because of earlier violence.

In a report to Parliament, the Election Commission said links between local politicians and criminals must be broken. "The time has come to break the nexus between lower-level political functionaries and local malcontents," it said.

"In certain states, the commission was forced with the problem of intimidation and coercion of voters either to vote for a partic-

Vietnam looks outward

From John Gittings in Ho Chi Minh City

Vietnam celebrates the tenth anniversary of the defeat of the Saigon regime today.

On April 29, 1975, North Vietnamese divisions surrounded the capital of the US-backed South Vietnamese government, which surrendered the next day as the tank-led Communist forces broke into the city.

Today's ceremony is intended as much for the outside world as for the population of north and south. At home there has been a slow buildup, and red national flags have only recently appeared here in large numbers over the past 24 hours.

The three rival US television networks are however, ready for action. One has its own satellite transmitter on the spot; another is relying on the Vietnamese service which is linked up to a Soviet satellite while the third is playing safe and flying its flag to Bangkok.

The last ten years represent a period which has seen Vietnam's initial hopes of rapid economic progress dashed by early difficulties and mistakes, and the American diplomatic freeze which has inhibited many Western countries from fully accepting Vietnam.

The Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, which aroused mixed feelings of regret because of the continuing cost, and the determination not to be blacklisted by Chinese pressure, is yet another burden on this extremely poor nation which has negligible foreign reserves, and which recently was unable to repay a small amount to the IMF.

In Hanoi, the Vietnamese leader Mr. Le Duc Thuan, yesterday also called for normalised relations with the US for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Washington has said it will not normalise relations until Vietnam withdraws the estimated 150,000 troops it maintains in Kampuchea, which it invaded in late 1978.



Stepping out in Ho Chi Minh City... Vietnamese troops practise their goosestep for today's victory parade

Afghans 'rocket' Pakistan

Islamabad: Pakistan claimed yesterday that four Afghan planes had rocketed and bombed a Pakistani border area in the North-West Frontier Province, killing one civilian and wounding another.

A government statement said that Pakistan lodged a strong protest yesterday with the Afghan chargé d'affaires here against the alleged violation on Friday in Chitral district.

The area is a frequent target of Afghan air raids reported by Islamabad. The raid was the second reported there in two days.

The aircraft penetrated two miles into Pakistani territory, fired 20 rockets and dropped one bomb, the statement said.

Diplomats, meanwhile, expected the UN to reopen its three-year search for peace in Afghanistan in June with a new round of Geneva talks involving Islamabad and Kabul.

The talks, in which the UN under-secretary general, Mr. Diego Cordovez, acts as the link between representatives of Pakistan and Afghanistan, were put off in February because of general elections here.

More than 10,000 Afghan refugees reached Pakistan from Ghazni, Paktia and Kandahar provinces last month, the Afghan Press agency claimed yesterday. — Reuter.

Miners resist sackings

Johannesburg: Thousands of black miners sacked after wildcat strikes for better pay have been shipped back on buses to their distant homes but their union said yesterday others were resisting efforts to dislodge them from hostels at one of the troubled gold mines.

The black National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) said the resistance had been mounted at the Anglo American Corporation's Vaal Reefs mine, 80 miles south of Johannesburg.

The NUM accused the police of using teargas to evict miners from the all-male hostels.

A total of 17,400 miners, from the black tribal homelands of neighbouring countries, were dismissed over the weekend — 14,400 by Anglo American at Vaal Reefs and the rest at the nearby Hartbeestfontein mine, owned by Anglovaal.

Elsewhere in South Africa, at least five people died during renewed rioting on Sunday in the eastern Cape province.

Among the victims was a policeman who was strangled at Motherwell township according to police headquarters in Pretoria.

The charred body of a woman was found in a sandaled bag hanging from a tree in Port Elizabeth, a spokesman said.

In Cape Town, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Louis le Grange said 217 people were killed in rioting from last September to March 22 and more than 10,000 people were arrested in the unrest. He added that damage from the rioting totalled about £20 million.

A spokesman for the South African Institute of Race Relations said newspapers had reported at least 312 deaths over the past nine months. White opposition members of parliament also have said the death toll exceeds 300. — Reuter/AP.

Last post for the Mail

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

THE Rand Daily Mail, South Africa's leading morning daily and a long-established champion of a racially open society, was sold on the streets for the last time today, after a troubled history during which it successfully resisted several takeover bids by conservative forces.

Its final front page lead was consistent with the tradition founded more than 25 years ago by Mr. Laurence, who set the Mail on its liberal course in the late 1950s.

In his first interview with a South African newspaper, President Machel of Mozambique appealed to white South Africans to abandon their obsession with race and ethnicity.

He told the Mail as a newspaper with "a history of struggle in our region" to stand for democracy, for equality, which had been "at the very root of the anti-apartheid struggle."

The place normally filled by the daily editorial was left blank, to symbolise the disappearance of the Mail.

The Daily cartoon depicted a tombstone with the inscription: "Rand Daily Mail. Born 1962. Killed in the line of duty 1985."

The final edition of the Mail was a bumper souvenir edition. Advertisers, whose reluctance to advertise in the Mail during its last years contributed to its demise, flocked to place ads in the last edition.

Closure meant that nearly 100 journalists were "on the street" as the editor, Mr. Gideon, put it. Most, however, last night celebrated the death of the Mail in the best tradition of the Scottish and Irish wake.

As the Mail entered its last hours last night, journalists and many Mail sympathisers were still debating why big business, and particularly the multi-million Rand Anglo-American Corporation, failed to rescue it from its financial troubles.

The Mail's theoretical value to big business was incalculable. While liberal in outlook, the newspaper was staunchly pro-capitalist. More important it still had high credibility in the black community.

According to All Media Products Survey, each copy of the Rand Daily Mail was read by nearly a million people. Most of its readers were black.

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Amnesty acts for Selassie's family

By Michael Simmons

The 71-year-old daughter of the late Emperor Haile Selassie and four of her daughters are among a group of women "prisoners of conscience" in Ethiopia who have been adopted by Amnesty International.

The organisation said yesterday that the group of 15 were among an unknown number arrested in September, 1974, when the Emperor was overthrown. They have since been held without trial and several have had no family visits in the past nine years.

As a result of amnesties announced by the Government of Colonel Mengistu in 1983 and 1984, all but 10 of the leading people known to have been associated with Selassie's immediate family or his own government had been released. During the 1974 revolution, many had fled the country, about 60 were arrested and executed, and an unknown number gaoled in Addis Ababa.

Amnesty International has now taken up the cases of 13 women — prisoners of conscience — and two women who have disappeared. Seven of these are close relatives of the late Emperor and all were princesses until the revolution abolished their titles.

Reader adds from Addis: About 400 Ghanians returned home on a chartered ship on Sunday following Nigeria's decision to accept illegal aliens. Radio Ghana reported yesterday.

1

James Kennedy reports on the rise of Sadlers Wells Royal Ballet

Wright's Beauty awakes

TONIGHT the Sadlers Wells Royal Ballet will be at Covent Garden to cook a smooch at all those who said the Sleeping Beauty was "too big" for "the second company".

During May SWRB's production of Sleeping Beauty and Swan Lake will be on view in the home of the "first company". It will be particularly satisfying for the company's director, Peter Wright. He remembers when SWRB was too small to handle "Lac" and "Beauty" and for that matter even Coppelia and Giselle.

Wright took over in 1970 and the story of the company under his guidance has been one of redevelopment. A fairly experimental group, giving the country what it did not really want, has grown into one large enough to give the regions what they kept saying they did want — the classics.

The numbers were gradually nudged up to about 50. This was thought to be fine for Giselle and Coppelia but still inadequate for Lac and Beauty. Wright has proved that he can manage even these monsters. He's done it by getting a lot of work out of keen dancers and by the use of magnificent designs and costumes, provided, for ballets, by Philip Prowse.

There is a sombre grandeur about the setting of Lac, a bright, baroque opulence about King Florestan's court in Beauty; there is nothing reaching down or chattering about either production. Also, Wright is unorthodox about "travelling sets". An orthodox view is that the scenery of a touring company should be light, for carriage and economy. But, says Wright, such scenery soon looks tatty; so the scenery for both his Lac and his Beauty is quite massive.

Even more than Nureyev was wont to do, Wright has made his productions his own. His motivation, unsurprisingly, is not to be like Nureyev's. He is a proven but modest choreographer who as a producer of the classics believes he must not think self-importantly of himself as a choreographer but as a director.

He rejects with cheerful premeditation the recent press criticisms of the sister company. And very properly too. Yet there does remain a faint, almost imperceptible, evidence of the SWRB — young, buoyant, productive, with Samson as a superb teacher and top ballerina and Desmond Kelly as a likeable but tough ballet master.

We have been told that recently the standard of graduates from the Royal Ballet School, of which I was until two years ago the director, Royal Ballet has fallen. But how recent is recent?

The last recruits from School to two Royal companies included Viviana Durante, Sara Gallie and Miyako Yoshida; before that there were Maria Almeida, Leanne Benjamin, Sandra Madgwick and before that, Ferri, Tucker, Palsey, Brynd, and so on.

Peter Wright suggests that when he criticises the Royal Ballet they simply forget about the SWRB. He really prefers it that way, for his peace and quiet. But just now the SWRB is particularly worth bearing in mind.

I believe that the problem faced by the Royal Ballet (the whole, not just one half of it) some eight years ago was far more formidable than that of today. Then there was no potential, top ballerina in sight. Now there is an abundance of them. Are they — and the several excellent youngsters among the men — being inadequately used and cared for at Covent Garden?

Perhaps. But better that by far than the apparent desert of talent of a decade ago. Give the Royal Ballet, at Covent Garden, two years to sort out its mess of management. The SWRB, of course, needs no such suspended judgment. It is going strong now, even though, in present circumstances, its tactical director is not shouting about it.



The troops leave for the Boer war — Coward's original inspiration for Cavalcade. Picture of the Chichester production by Douglas Jeffery

Coward and a cast of thousands

Hugh Hebert on the problems of producing the extravaganza Cavalcade, which opens at Chichester tomorrow

CAVALCADE has been produced professionally only twice in 50 years, and as you watch David Gilmore at work you can see why. He has the faintly haunted look of a man who spends his days directing a couple of dozen professional actors and his nights marshalling 150 amateurs.

And then there is the brass band, and they all flow together into Noel Coward's most ambitious extravaganza, which is about as close as the modern theatre comes to mounting the Lord Mayor's Show indoors; it takes to the stage again at Chichester on Wednesday.

Gilmore insists that this is not the biggest amateur show on earth; the actors have been dressed and drilled to professional standards, even though none is allowed to utter a single line. Which is just as well, since there would scarcely be one each to go round from Coward's meagre text.

Coward wrote it as the pageant of two families, the Maryvilles who are rich and middle class, and the Bridges who at the beginning are their servants and slowly inherit their world; or at least a corner of it. It spans the Boer war and the First World War, its 21 scenes take in a troopship leaving, a train bringing back wounded, the funeral of Queen Victoria and the boat deck of the Titanic. It opened in the West End in October 1931 as the Labour Government was collapsing and the National Government was about to be elected. It was supposed to be a picture of British life from 1899 to 1932, and it was an immediate success.

There were two good reasons why until

recently no one has done it since — its sheer scale and its embarrassing jingoism. Gilmore says the way they have tried to counteract the tendency of the whole thing to become more spectacle than drama, exactly how many of Coward's extravagant mechanical effects you will see at Chichester is another matter — is to play the text itself as strongly as possible.

But what you wonder, as perhaps no one does, is the jingoism. Because of an earlier attitude to the jingoism. Because so much of the show consists of old songs pressed into service by Coward, and wordless spectacle, there is room for some directorial adjustments. They have used some different songs of the period, they have changed the scene of the Western Front.

In Coward's original, it was like a watered down version of Oh What a Lovely War. Well, we've all seen Oh What a Lovely War, and we've done it differently. We wanted to make sure that we didn't end with an evening that has a soft underbelly. Yet Gilmore agrees that the Falklands Factor, if you can call it that, was the big catalyst in doing the play, and I did think hard about it. I felt the approach had to be anti-jingoist — but don't misunderstand. It's about a particular period in British history when there was a lot to

be proud of. But what comes out at the end of all these events is not necessarily a happy and successful country — it's 50 years since the play ended, and all we're really doing since then is survive. He doesn't want to offend, and he doesn't want to overload a Coward text that is far too thin to support much re-interpretation. Yet the text itself, and certainly Coward's attitude to the play, contains ambiguities. The men may seem to us mutton headed, arrogant, flag waving fools, but the women at least are realistic and apprehensive.

Cavalcade came soon after Coward's huge success with Private Lives and immediately after Post-mortem, an almost forgotten "angry little vilification of war" that he wrote while heavily influenced by a brief appearance in Journey's End. He was looking for a grand spectacular subject for C. S. Cochran to produce at the Coliseum, visualising something with enormous mob scenes.

He considered the storming of the Bastille, the massacre of the Huguenots, and even the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. Then he opened an old bound copy of Illustrated London News, found a picture of a troopship leaving for the Boer War and settled for the decline and fall of Victorian values, accompanied by every music hall song

he could think of. The very size and complexity of the enterprise was partly the cause of what Coward himself saw as a slight misreading of Cavalcade. On the first night, one of the complicated mechanical changes stalled for what seemed an appalling length of time, and Coward was about to announce that the Performance would have to be abandoned. It worked at last, but the experience unnerved him.

In his autobiography Present Indicative (1937) he confessed that despite the adulation that poured on him — again — next day he was "somewhat, somewhere, not quite comfortable. Everybody seemed to be more concerned with Cavalcade as a patriotic appeal than as a play. This attitude I realised had been enhanced by my first night speech." What he had said was "quite true, quite sincere... but I rather wished I hadn't said it. I'd popped it on to the top of Cavalcade like a paper clip. I hadn't written the play as a dashingly patriotic appeal at all... primarily it was the story of 30 years in the life of the family."

The redeeming thing about doing Cavalcade in 1985, Gilmore says, is that it is something about England at that time — that's the reason for doing it. It does convey a national mood, and it's a good thing to look at the England of 50 years ago and see if you approve or disapprove. And without underlining Coward's patriotic intentions at all, it's possible to provide the show with just a twist of lemon to prevent it being simply a wallow in sentimentality.

Waldemar Januszczak on the cultivated immaturity of Julian Opie

The wage of affluence

JULIAN OPIE is the Godfrey Kneller of the 1980s, fashionable, successful and incredibly prolific. Much patronised by the state, or at least by the British Council, he is both the darling of his age and an indictment of it. Three years ago he was still a student; then student aesthetics became all the rage. Now he is our main representative at international Biennales. As far as many of the world's observers are concerned, Julian Opie is the quintessential British sculptor, the undisputed leader of the 80s Pop Artists.

Opie makes 2-D still-lives, colourful metal versions of the cut-out and fold models you find on the back of cereal packets. Indeed, Opie's art concerns itself with what we might call the cornflake level of our existence, the routine consumer level, the world of ad-credit cards and cardboard boxes, File Fax and take-away Chinese dinners, cigar packets and paint-your-own-old-masters sets.

There is no doubt that the junky-printed relief, fit with a child's finger, almost must be standing in a topshop, goodies, goodies everywhere. But as soon as you leave the room all memories, all sensations vanish. There is nothing that lingers on the mind, nothing that is emotional or intellectual or intellectual after-image. Opie's aesthetic effects are as disposable as



Opie's Blue (Night) from 1984

his subject-matter. His subject-matter is a floor piece guaranteed to unsettle any spectators who also happen to be tax dodgers, the artist surrounds you with bills and receipts, credit cards, passports, sinister brown envelopes and income tax folders, all cleverly evoked in that brisk impressionistic shorthand with which he achieves his likenesses.

No doubt the work was intended as a lament on the subject of paper work and the way it clogs up the life of today's successful young artists. But the mountain of bills has become a status symbol. Look at me Mum, it screams, I'm young, gifted and in the black.

Opie's art flaunts its affluent adolescence. Unlike most

artistic prodigies who have painted with a skill that belies their tender years, or impressed the audience with their unexpected mastery, or at he has created an aesthetic of immaturity. His art revels in comic-book colours and ragged fun. It refuses to grow up and leave college. It fills the room with banal, light-hearted banter. It is the visual equivalent of turning on Radio One.

In Chinese Take-Away a typical Cantonese restaurant sign gradually slides down the wall until it becomes one of those boring tin-foil containers in which you carry off the sweet and sour pork. Barnett Newman is a relief made out of giant cigarettes. The vertical line made by the filters mimics the stripes which were the most famous feature of Newman's paintings.

This is the nearest Opie's art comes to being expressive. But somewhere in the transition from drawing to finished sculpture, the sense of isolation, the last-night loneliness he started out with disappears, to be replaced by that dreadful jokiness which is Julian Opie's dubious gift to British art.

Julian Opie at the ICA until May 13, and at the Lisson Gallery, Bell Street, NW1 until May 25.



Prep position: Julian Opie

Meirion Bowen reviews ENO's Puccini

Butterfly and the fatal flame

GRAHAM VICK'S production of Puccini's Madame Butterfly — now back in the repertoire at the English National Opera — is a superb example of integrated musical theatre and should not be missed. For the audience it is so riveting that the usual coughs and unwrapping of chocolates that tend to accompany episodes between the big set pieces and purely orchestral passages are almost entirely absent.

Vick brings out so many dimensions in the opera that its novelistic realism is for once subordinate. The whole conception is greatly assisted by Stefano Lazzarini's designs and Matthew Richardson's lighting. For instance, the witty deployment of sliding panels at the back of the stage in Act I to depict the interior of Pinkerton's newly acquired Nagasaki house gives way, in Act II, to symbolic usage: the panels now disclose a variety of figures or silhouetted forms at crucial stages of the drama, lending weight and intensity to the action.

Often, this method calls to mind Debussy's Pelléas — which was entirely appropriate, since the music itself is replete with Debussyan resonances. To have Butterfly at the front of the stage, looking out to sea as if Pinkerton might emerge any moment from the audience also increased the psychological pressure.

In any case, Butterfly, here, proceeds to her fate as inexorably as any Greek tragic heroine. Her suicide is enacted out of sight of the audience as well as of her child, playing blind man's buff. Janice Cairns was well-suited to the title role, manifesting a steady strength in her vocal line and searing conviction throughout. Rowland Stowell, as a

rather portly, but full-blooded Pinkerton, didn't have quite such stamina, and took time to attain security in the duet, early on, with Malcolm Donnelly, well cast as the somewhat degenerate American consul. But Cairns was excellently partnered by Della Jones as the servant girl, Suzuki; only in their penultimate scene did their dialogues lose something of their earlier urgency (more, perhaps, Puccini's fault than theirs).

Terry Jenkins as Goro, the marriage broker, was prominent among the strong supporting cast, all firmly attuned to the proliferating detail in Vick's stage realisation. One could forgive Tang, Thank Lam for having a typically Japanese black touch instead of the gold locks Butterfly referred to more than once. ENO's orchestra played with both diligence and beautifully blended sonority for the conductor John Mauceri, setting the seal on an evening of constant stimulus and unalloyed pleasure.



Janice Cairns as Butterfly

GALLERIES BRIEFING

Allison Wilding (Serpentine Gallery until May 13). An impressive and very beautiful exhibition in which Allison Wilding explores a delicate sculptural vein that runs somewhere between poetic abstraction and evocative realism. Her work goes in search of elusive lyrical relationships — between shapes, colour and texture — that refer to nature without describing it.

National Characteristics in Design. (Gallerhouse, until May 30). An exhibition of quite astounding vulgarism in which eight unfortunate nations, from Italy to Japan, Sweden to Russia, have been asked to offer up their design identities. Ethiopia Appeal Art Auction (Bonhams, Montpelier Street, SW7, Wednesday 6.30 pm. Viewing today and tomorrow).

Not only will the proceeds go to a good cause but this is also a remarkably large and impressive collection of works, a tribute to the tenacity of its organisers and the generosity of Britain's artists. Highlight include works by Richard Dean, Leon Kossak, Spitting Image, Ken Kilg and Therese Oulton. There are always bargains to be had at these events.

COVENTRY Robin Thorner

Reputedly Glamorous

"NO mindfold, it only causes panic. Look her straight in the eye. There is no shame in it. You are doing it on behalf of 55 million people." That's more or less what the hangman, Albert Pierpoint, said of his duty to execute Ruth Ellis, the last woman to be hanged in Britain. She was condemned to death for the murder of her lover, whom she shot five times outside the Magdala public house in London, on Easter Sunday, 1955.

One Reputedly Glamorous woman is the phrase Pierpoint used to dismiss his client and the title of Vince Foxall's play, a brilliantly vivid evocation of the woman and her world.

There was never a moment's doubt about her guilt, what makes the play so fascinating is the innocence that went with it. What sort of society kills people for being so vulnerable?

The play is remarkable for a virulent vigour which is not just exuberant writing.

After the certainties of Soho friends it must have come as a shock to find himself held in thrall by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral. Some of the tension shows in his ambivalence towards those in the close. They look a formidable lot — worrying perhaps about their contribution to the miners' strike. In committee as one of his subjects noted they could be gnomes squabbling.

The influences on his style are obvious: fashionable German Expressionism, Beckmann and Kokoschka — there is even one profile which looks a straight lift from an African mask head out of Picasso's Demoiselles d'Avignon. His designing is haphazard with its tendency to shove the main focus just off centre but his double portrait of Bishop Simon and Mary Philips is good — contrasting types brought together in uneasy balance.

I also liked his sympathetic heads of Lea Fagg, the craftsman in a fat cap who has been working for years among timbers in the roof. Trapped in his low tunnel of wood he looks more on the side of the angels than of the clergy.

There is one wall of cock-eyed perspectives of the cathedral city too — towers, arches, gateways, hunched in all directions. I fancy he has been pushing himself too hard: too much self-expression.

FOR the past year Timothy Hyman has been artist-in-residence at Lincoln. What attracted him was the bit in the ad which asked for a painter interested "in breaking the mould of what is usually termed portraiture."

Not only will the proceeds go to a good cause but this is also a remarkably large and impressive collection of works, a tribute to the tenacity of its organisers and the generosity of Britain's artists. Highlight include works by Richard Dean, Leon Kossak, Spitting Image, Ken Kilg and Therese Oulton. There are always bargains to be had at these events.

After the certainties of Soho friends it must have come as a shock to find himself held in thrall by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral. Some of the tension shows in his ambivalence towards those in the close. They look a formidable lot — worrying perhaps about their contribution to the miners' strike. In committee as one of his subjects noted they could be gnomes squabbling.

The influences on his style are obvious: fashionable German Expressionism, Beckmann and Kokoschka — there is even one profile which looks a straight lift from an African mask head out of Picasso's Demoiselles d'Avignon. His designing is haphazard with its tendency to shove the main focus just off centre but his double portrait of Bishop Simon and Mary Philips is good — contrasting types brought together in uneasy balance.

I also liked his sympathetic heads of Lea Fagg, the craftsman in a fat cap who has been working for years among timbers in the roof. Trapped in his low tunnel of wood he looks more on the side of the angels than of the clergy.

There is one wall of cock-eyed perspectives of the cathedral city too — towers, arches, gateways, hunched in all directions. I fancy he has been pushing himself too hard: too much self-expression.

Not only will the proceeds go to a good cause but this is also a remarkably large and impressive collection of works, a tribute to the tenacity of its organisers and the generosity of Britain's artists. Highlight include works by Richard Dean, Leon Kossak, Spitting Image, Ken Kilg and Therese Oulton. There are always bargains to be had at these events.

Timothy Hyman: Lincoln Portraits and other works Spaces Gallery to May 4.

ST JOHN'S/RADIO 3

Meirion Bowen

Moravec

IVAN MORAVEC's appearance on the London musical scene is all too rare. Here, in this BBC lunchtime piano recital, his comprehensive keyboard skills and penetrating powers as an interpreter were on display.

Whereas in Beethoven's 32 Variations in C Minor, many pianists insist on an over-zealous metrical pulse, keeping the basic chaconne format constantly in the foreground, Moravec was less predictable. He maintained some variations absolutely in time, but separated them out into individual units within the musical design.

In others, he modified the pace to underline the feeling of unexpected digression

from the main path taken by the music; but, just as readily he linked these variations to each other, so that they never sounded superfluous. Meanwhile, Moravec despatched Beethoven's cascading figures with almost nonchalant ease and brilliance.

The other works in the recital were largely intimate, self-communing, enabling Moravec to show other facets of his interpretive ability. Throughout his Brahms groups — two interludes, the B Minor Capriccio and G Minor Rhapsody — there were many episodes of melodic sonority. Bracing out the rightness of the Capriccio and the assertiveness of the rhapsody, however, Moravec put all this reflection into perspective.

CARDIFF

David Adams

Write On!

THE Write On! festival organised by Made in Wales has been a notable event that has included performances, workshops, rehearsed readings, talks and other events that have added up to one of the most exciting and encouraging pro-

grammes that the theatre in Wales has had.

It ended on a note that was subtly complex and filled with promise and ambiguity. But at least it was alive and kicking, and that vitality and creative energy has been the motive force of the fortnight festival at the Sherman Theatre.

For example, in a discussion on political theatre in Wales, Wales applied relegated to a 45-minute fill-in slot, one contributor pointed out that South Wales had in fact seen over a year of street theatre in the confines of the picket line. Ironically, the next day the reality did take form at the festival in Orgreave, a dramatised reading of miners' experiences recalled in the Welsh Campaign for Civil and Political Liberties book, Striking Back.

Orgreave has become the modern Peterloo but this admirable if undeveloped piece of documentary drama (and what drama there was) those heartfelt vox pop recollections) was presented as a real slice of popular culture, all the more pertinent against the other items on offer. Because on the same day we had had a thoroughly enjoyable and very informative talk from Julian Mitchell on the world of newwriting, a lovely insight into the workings of conventional middle class theatre.

Hugh Hebert watches Video From Russia

Ways of making you talk

REPORTERS have two ways of finding out what people think. One is to go out into the street and ask them with an open mind and a blank notebook; the other is to go out and buy them with a closed car and an open chequebook. Either way, the raw material you get is likely to be repetitive and simplistic. The freshness and interest of the American programme Video from Russia (C4) lay not in the method or very much in what the Russians said, but in the fact that it is something we hardly ever see from a place where we are encouraged to believe it could hardly be done.

A Russian-speaking American director, Dmitri Devyatkin, visited six Soviet cities with a video camera and a sound pack, and just talked to people in the street, aged roughly between eight and 80. One 30-year-old woman clearly couldn't believe this was happening to her. "You have permission," she said, shaking her head twice in astonishment. "It's all official." They did have a few run-ins with officials, but one was told that the interviews were pre-arranged, that no-one supervised them, and that despite the occasional hiccup, they were never stopped from filming.

Devyatkin and his unnamed colleague were travelling with a Peace Cruise, though he never explained what this was, and the great bulk of what the Russian people in the street had to say was predictably about the need for peace and friendship.

I mean, if a Russian film crew stopped you in the street and asked you an open-ended question about what you thought of the Soviet Union, would your first thought be the relative prices of potatoes or vodka? No, it would surely be Topic A, that dashed into your mind whether you ruled and their rulers are going to get together or blow us all up.

Devyatkin never tried to lead the conversation far from what they thought about America, maybe if he had tried, there would have been more clammed mouths than there were. These were the merest snatches of vox pop most of the time, and what they said was, perhaps, Puccini's fault rather than the words. And whether it was in Kiev or Volgograd or Kazan, there was no mistaking the feeling in this fortieth anniversary year.

Only in Leningrad did the mood shift: there we saw young Russians who call themselves punks (though not looking anything like what we would call punks), and one who would like to live in America and be rich: "If you make some money here they come and take it away," the KGB, they say it's a question.

And you can't say that it's a word that gave you much western pride last night after seeing Granada's World in Action. This was one of their classic reports about how children in India — some as young as eight — are lured away from home and pressed into work as bonded slaves, and the reports to support the burgeoning demand from western countries.

The children are offered pay that is almost impossible to refuse, and what they also often turn out to be bare floors, and bare subsistence. They are made to work long hours, are in practice not free to leave their masters and receive no education.

Many of the carpets are imported by one of the companies of the Bowater group, the H. Hill, whose chairman, Mr Keith Mogford said that they simply dealt with sub-contractors in India; and that "If a young lad is able to provide for his family, he is free, which is very different from the West, they would say that was wonderful."

Just wipe your feet as you come in, would you?

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The money at the end of the line

After almost three months of playing the teachers' disputes fairly long and fairly cool, ministers are now adopting a more urgent tone. At the weekend, the Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, made his most acerbic comments so far. The teachers amongst other things, were "mad" not to sweep into eager discussion of the Government's proffered 4 per cent.

Sir Keith's statement obviously had more to do with this Thursday's important county council elections in England and Wales than it can possibly have had to do with getting a solution to this increasingly bitter dispute. It was issued through Conservative Central Office, not through the Department of Education and Science. It was made in the full knowledge that the party political dimension of the teachers' strikes is hotting up on all sides. Yesterday, the largest of the unions, the NUT, announced the latest batch of stoppages. Following the recent example of the Scottish teachers — who have consistently aimed their action at schools in the constituencies of Government ministers — the NUT will be out next week in Finchley and in Sir Keith's own patch in Leeds. Meanwhile, an ever-growing list of Labour controlled authorities (the largest of all, the Inner London, added its name to them yesterday) are concluding electorally attractive no-disruption pacts with the unions in return for supporting the pay claim. Liberal controlled Richmond on Thames has done likewise.

Whether Conservative county council candidates will thank Sir Keith for his handling remains to be seen. The general party political situation is once more in flux. And it could be that the public's traditionally favourable view of teachers is translating into greater passive support for their pay campaign than Sir Keith realises. Thursday's results will help to show if that is so. But meanwhile, the question is: what

is Sir Keith doing to bring about a settlement? From his latest outburst the conclusion must be: not a lot.

Yet time is getting short for teachers and employers alike. The unions have managed so far to maintain greater unity than might have been predicted at the outset. That unity, however, may not continue indefinitely. There are signs that the other unions are looking for an opportunity to settle. That would leave the NUT on its own. And it is only a matter of weeks now before the critical exam period is over. No industrial action which goes into recess for the summer can expect to sustain its momentum very easily.

The time factor now means that Sir Keith's long-term desire to hitch pay and teachers' contracts into one deal is also looking less attainable this time round. That, in its way, is a victory, albeit probably only a temporary one, for the unions. Everything therefore points to the need for fresh talks about this year's pay award, with the contract issue deferred to yet another season. And how are the rigid positions on both sides about pay to be broken down? The answer is surely for the Government and the employers to come up with the improved offer for which, if the offstage gossip is to be believed, money is available. In this year's public sector pay round, the 4 per cent offer to the teachers compares poorly with, for example, the 5.5 to 6.7 per cent offered to university manual workers, the 5.4 per cent secured by the police and the 4.9 per cent offered to civil servants. Something similar for the teachers would not solve any of the fundamental issues at stake in the education disputes. But a temporary peace looks increasingly like the best that either side can now hope for.

One case for Star Wars

The deep attachment of US Administration to its Strategic Defence Initiative has created more widespread misgiving in Europe than any previous military measure. However, the instinctive reaction against what appears to be the beginning of

another arms race needs to take into account the arguments in favour of SDI which are put forward by some (and by no means all) American strategic commentators and arms control negotiators. They are ready to start, as does Colin S. Gray, President of a public policy think-tank in the current issue of *Survival*, with the charge that SDI undermines the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972 and hence undermines arms control. To regard this treaty as sacrosanct, it is argued, is to forget what arms control is about. Arms control is about reducing the risk of war and if a particular treaty does not serve that purpose then, although it may have symbolic value, it is not an arms control measure.

SDI is defined as an exploration of ways in which the stability of deterrence might be enhanced, and in the longer term as the only remotely feasible means by which nuclear disarmament on a massive scale might be secured. It is not supposed that SDI will itself lead to a technological peace: that must be a political development. The problem addressed by SDI is that, as things stand, the future rests on a nuclear deterrence system "concerning which even a single serious malfunction cannot be tolerated." Even if the absence of nuclear war for 40 years can be attributed to sound policy rather than luck, how can one be confident that the stability which apparently reigns today will remain for the next 50 or 100 years? SDI cannot offer a transformation in East-West competition. It may buy time for the transformation to come about by political means. A "major portion" of the case for SDI is that there are no alternative paths to greater security.

If, according to this argument, one rejects the very idea of strategic defence one endorses the seemingly endless competition in offensive nuclear arms. The alternative to SDI is not a world of super-stable, jointly well managed offensive arsenals. It is a world of acute competition and anxiety about war-fighting prowess that cannot withstand a single breakdown in the existing deterrence system. In the absence of defence, no one knows how to achieve nuclear disarmament. Only in the presence of multi-layered strategic defences would the super-powers be able to endorse radical disarmament. Indeed, they could then live

with a disarmament treaty which need not be verifiable with absolute confidence. Distant though nuclear disarmament may be, it is morally and politically essential that the US should be able to articulate a plausible theory of how such disarmament might come about in ways compatible with its own and allied security.

Whether or not it becomes possible to defend cities by destroying missiles in the boost phase or post-boost phase it should be possible to protect US retaliatory forces, and strategic communications by terminal non-missile defence. These would promote massive new uncertainties in any Soviet attack calculations.

The most frequent objection to SDI is the allegation that it will "stimulate the arms race." This objection is conceded but is seen by advocates as a truism in the sense that "any US strategic force development which threatens to thwart some aspects of Soviet strategy, to deny some measure of military advantage, may serve as fuel for Soviet competitive behaviour." A much reduced scale of nuclear threat is more likely to be achievable if the Soviet Union can be brought to believe that nuclear disarmament is in her interest. That will not come about through theoretical strategic persuasion but only if the Soviet Union decides that it will face an important military disadvantage if it lets the competition run its course unregulated. SDI has "interesting co-operative possibilities," but they can only rest on effective US performance in the first place. At the very least it would be irresponsible and imprudent to refuse the challenge to try to live in greater safety with nuclear weapons that cannot be disarmed.

We do not find these arguments satisfactory, but there is a contrary case which may be more persuasive. We shall look at it tomorrow.

The emperor of everything

The jargon in which town and country planning processes are traditionally wrapped, and the jumbles of initials and acronyms which virtually no discussion of

them can avoid, confer a useful advantage on the Secretary for the Environment. Although he may not convince his "professional critics, he can rely on a certain number of the eyes when the matter is brought before the public.

This week the Lords are mounting a series of challenges to the remotest reaches of the Bill to abolish the GLC and metropolitan councils and in, at least one particular, have shown away enough verbiage to make the issues more readily intelligible. The controversy is about how, after abolition, all the planning about housing, transport, recreation and green belts, location of industry, waste disposal, mineral extraction, and other environmental topics (strategic planning, as it is known) is going to be carried out. Under the Bill, the Environment Secretary will have wide discretion to do as he likes throughout the contributions which the authorities disappear. An amendment in the name of Lord Mollison attempts to subject this discretion to some kind of external discipline, including where necessary public inquiries.

The Government fought hard in the Commons against formal constraint on the Department's powers and has posted sentinels to prevent an ambush in the Lords. Nevertheless, Lord Mollison's amendment has the tactical advantage of cross-party and cross-sectional support, including that of the CBI, the House Builders' Federation, the NFU, the Town and Country Planning Association, and several professional planning bodies, as well as the CPRE which drew it up. In brief, if the Bill is unamended, the Secretary of State will become the sole strategic planning arbiter for the areas now controlled by the metropolitan councils. If the amendment is carried he will have to go through a regulated process of consultation with public interests before far-reaching decisions on matters of immediate concern to rate-payers are proclaimed. In sum, it seems the difference between a system where everyone trusts the minister to act prudently, and a system where there is some mild compulsion on him so to do. Once again, it seems, the Lords have become the effective umpires against the succession of fast and short-pitched balls which the Cabinet bounces against a bemused electorate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

When aid cuts hurt at home

Sir—You describe (Leader, April 29) the criticism of the Government's attitude to industry, made by Lord Weinstock and Mr Harvey-Jones before the Lords Select Committee, as "familiar." One was not. Answering the question as to whether the reduction in overseas aid "is detrimental to British business and employment," Lord Weinstock replied, "Very much so."

As a member of the Select Committee it would be inappropriate for me to comment. But I would like to express my personal sadness that your paper, the only one which pays even peripheral serious attention to the links between overseas aid and the state of the British economy, including employment, should have ignored this important piece of evidence.

May I remind you that on May 23 last, Lord Belstead, speaking for the Government, admitted that in 1983 75 per cent of the bilateral aid allocated by this country was tied to the procurement of British goods and services; that multilateral aid created an equal return in export business to our contribution; and that since the aid and trade provision was initiated in 1977, an expenditure of £284 million had produced additional exports for British firms amounting to £1,298 million.

Wearing my other hat as the member of the Lords who initiated the debate which drew these admissions, may I suggest that this provides conclusive evidence that the 17 per cent cut in overseas aid made by this Government has damaged British industry, retarded our export trade and increased British unemployment. — Yours sincerely, John Hatch, House of Lords.

Sir—Your report (April 19) that the World Bank is still concerned about the level of development aid (as opposed to famine relief) for Sub-Saharan Africa again raises the question of what extra aid the UK is giving to deal with the African crisis. In its report last year on Sub-Saharan Africa, the Bank suggested that at least two billion dollars of additional aid a year was needed just to stop the crisis getting steadily worse.

The Special Facility recently agreed will provide only one billion dollars and that is expected to be spent over 3-5 years so that a big gap remains. It would be helpful if Mr. Heslop could say how much extra development aid the UK will provide for Sub-Saharan Africa over the next two years. Otherwise we are left with the unfortunate impression that the UK contribution of £75 million to the Special Facility is merely a stage army in a different uniform.

Of course any extra aid for Africa has to come out of an aid budget which is not even keeping pace with inflation so it would be interesting to know which other poor countries will lose out. — Yours faithfully, (Sir) Peter Preston, Ashford, Surrey.

The unacceptable face of the social security system

Sir—I read with amazement your report (April 18) about the proposed reshaping of the social security system. Mr. Meacher criticises the present scheme of means-tested benefits as "degrading" and "a fraud," and plans to replace it with a new "income protection plan." But how exactly will this work if means-testing is to be dispensed with?

Is he proposing a system of guaranteed incomes for all, regardless of means? If not, what alternative method of selection is he proposing to use to sort out the sheep from the goats?

The answer lies, apparently, in restricting benefit to certain clearly-defined categories of beneficiaries—the aged, the sick, the handicapped, single parents, the long-term unemployed, for example (the last embracing presumably only those with a previous contribution record, though this is not made clear). The proposed benefits will no doubt be welcomed—and of course deserved—by those who fall into one or other of the qualifying categories, but what about the scores of thousands of destitute, rootless and homeless individuals (well-known to the voluntary welfare groups,

and also known to and helped by the present supplementary benefits scheme), who have inadequate or no-existent contribution records and who do not fall easily into any of the qualifying groups? Presumably when their "short period of emergency relief" (still to be means-tested, let us note) comes to an end, they will be totally deprived of state assistance.

Furthermore, we would all be losers under the proposed new dispensation, through the loss of that sense of security which, for all its defects, the safety net of the supplementary benefits scheme affords us. Surely the proper remedy for the defects of the system is to eliminate the defects, not to abolish the system. What is needed is more compassion on the part of everyone involved in operating the system and less concern with policing petty fraud than with ensuring that no one in need is turned away empty-handed.

Firm adherence to a caring policy (despite political and financial pressures in a contrary direction) and improvement in organisation and attitudes would go a long way towards giving us the sort of social security system we thought we were

creating at the end of the last war.—Yours faithfully, A. S. Buchanan, 3 Ayr Place, Fort William, Inverness-shire.

Sir—David Rose's graphic description (April 27) of the appalling realities at Westminster social security office is too kind to DES management. Last week's knife fight in the public waiting-room is the direct responsibility of a management which has been resolutely deaf to CPSSA warnings for the past three years.

You cannot cut staffing levels by 15 per cent, triple the number of claimants, slash their benefits, herd them into foul, overcrowded premises and then not even pretend to offer the most rudimentary service without creating profound discontent on both sides of the reinforced protective screen.

Here we have a government department breaking its own regulations as a matter of routine and displaying a public face of the utmost ugliness. Negligence and squalor. Meanwhile, the vast majority of DES management are shockingly cynical: short-term sops instead of long-term solutions, desperate "reorganisations" instead of

imaginative planning, cosmetic gimmicks instead of serious action, and vindictive and authoritarian attacks on the unions instead of any attempt to hear our cries of anger. Those who administer this national scandal without so much as a whisper of protest tacitly state that the 3 million people living on supplementary benefits deserve no better.

How appropriate that the very worst example of this is right on Margaret Thatcher's doorstep. The lost chickens of Poor Britain have well and truly come home to roost and now conduct their tragic business within spitting distance of the Parliament which makes it all possible. And as always, it is the low-paid, demoralised staff on the front line, working in hellish conditions, who must bear the brunt of the daily horror. — Yours sincerely, Richard Mortimer, Civil and Public Services Association, Inner London Branch, London W14.

Sir—Having learned my arithmetic when a digit was a finger, and the electronic product of applying one to a button, I am not so hot at figuring. So, can someone

tell me why, if, as Lord Young is reported to have hinted (April 26), unemployment benefits are too near the levels of real wages, the Government should be seeking a reduction in wage levels?

If life on the dole is more attractive than work because it is more financially rewarding, the argument that lower wage levels would enable employers to "take more people on and thus reduce unemployment is invalid. Even were employers, out of social conscience, to try to forget all that Tory talk of a couple of years back about over-manning and try to expand their labour forces, there would presumably be few takers of the new jobs from among the unemployed — unless, of course, lower wages are accompanied by even lower benefits for the unemployed.

I don't, of course, expect enlightenment until all the votes in the forthcoming local government elections have been counted — manually, as of yore, I trust; or has midnight, all day, every day, too, in the heat of the electronic sunrise? — Mike Bird, 11 Bridge Street, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.

Totting up play group benefits

YOU HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF ME, MRS FRIMPLEY. I DON'T RECALL OUR BEING AT PLAYGROUP TOGETHER



Sir—Hoping for votes and armed with the results of new surveys undertaken in America about the importance of pre-school education, at least two parties are seizing upon the under-fives as being ripe for political exploitation.

The play-group movement was started by parents for their children because of the almost total lack of interest in the education of the under-fives from any government since the end of the second world war when women were no longer needed for war work.

Local play-groups are successful working concerns which are providing independently what successive governments have not provided

— up to two years of good pre-school education for thousands of children. The play-group movement needs direct, guaranteed, funding irrespective of political climate, and play-groups need to be kept apart from the vagaries of the state education system which could mean the withdrawal of play-groups from the purely parental pleasure in independently providing, against all odds, a marvellous education for so many small local children who would otherwise have had nowhere else to go.

Sue Kelly, Oxhey, Hertfordshire.

A COUNTRY DIARY

CHESHIRE: By April 21 the mass arrival of the willow warblers was complete, for on that day we listened to a dozen or more in song on the Common. A cot was sitting motionless on its foot-high nest in a lawn reed-bed in the lake, and a bearded black-headed gull sailed over the water, the first that I have seen here since March 20. The long-tailed pair, which we watched as they were investigating a gorse and bramble thicket in late February, had completed, in the heart of a gorse-bush, the beautifully-constructed oval nest from

which they take their country name of bottle-tits. The long-tailed pair, like the wren and other small insectivorous birds, is a species which is normally at great risk during severe winters. However, again like the wren, it does not appear to have suffered this year, for a friend, who is an indefatigable naturalist, has reported five nesting pairs within walking distance of my house. Bottle-tits are usually early nesters, so he was surprised to find two pairs only just starting their building in late April. We wondered whether this peculiar stop-go winters, with

three cold spells divided by short comparatively mild intervals, might have had something to do with this, for the birds do frequently cease building during very cold weather, although they usually return to it when this comes to an end. However, early nests are easily found before the vegetation comes into leaf and must often be destroyed by predators, so perhaps these late builders had just been unlucky. One of the late April nests is being built in a small ornamental conifer, a most unusual site.

L. P. SAMUELS

THE JAMES CAMERON AWARD

Point of departure



"WATCH this space..." advised James Cameron sardonically at the end of one of his pieces here, in columns 7 and 8, which, if I remember rightly, had stripped the latest move in the superpowers' mad nuclear chess game of its sanitising jargon and exposed it to the trenchant amalgam of brilliant writing and deep conviction that made his byline a byword.

His injunction was, of course, as unneeded as it was rhetorical. For a decade, *Guardian* readers, turned expectantly to "this space" every Tuesday to savour the wit and the wisdom, the passion and the compassion he brought to bear with such felicity in the weekly commentaries distilled from his 30 years as a roving foreign correspondent for both press and television, recording and exhorting man's inhumanity to man, to women and to children, in the most fundamental of social and racial injustices, political tyranny, economic oppression and the evils of war — in every corner of the world.

His death in January robbed what he called our rough trade of its most gifted modern exemplar. Cameron always described himself as a reporter — and he was a master of the reporting craft — but it was the moral vision and professional integrity which informed his powerful prose that gave his journalism a stature widely acknowledged by his contemporaries at home and abroad and hailed as an inspiring model by the young generation.

Remembering his own tough initiation as an editorial dogboy at the age of 15, had a special affection for young journalists in the first throes of their careers. As their guru, he was never happier than in their company, passing on advice and encouragement and, not least, reinforcing their idealism, reminding them of the journalist's responsibility to his readers. As he once put it: "...the reporter engaged in serious affairs must be the people's eyes and ears; he must be the instrument associating people's government with people's opinion."

Cameron discussed high policy with the great and the powerful but what mattered most to him was how it affected the lives of ordinary people, above all the people of the Third World, the napalm peasants of Korea and Vietnam, the exploited villagers of his beloved India, the disfranchised blacks of South Africa's shameful townships, the victims of colonial rule, the people at the bottom of the heap in all societies. That was his "human story". It is with this in mind that it has been decided that there could be no more appropriate and practical way of commemorating his outstanding contribution to journalism and international

understanding than by establishing an annual James Cameron Award with which his many admirers can be associated.

Once established, the award will be administered by the City University and its Graduate Centre for Journalism, thus associating it with the new generation of young journalists as they prepare for their careers. The award, funded by public subscription, will go to a reporter of any nationality, writing for the British press whose work is judged by a distinguished panel to have contributed most during the year to the continuance of the Cameron tradition. It is a tall order, but Cameron's credo, spelled out in his autobiographical *Paper Moon*, gives his successors the clearest of basic guidelines. This is what he wrote:

"I cannot remember how often I have been challenged, and especially in America, for disregarding the fundamental tenet of honest journalism, which is objectivity... I still do not see how a reporter attempting to define a situation involving some sort of ethical conflict can do it with sufficient demonstrable neutrality to fulfil some arbitrary concept of 'objectivity'. It never occurred to me, in such a situation, to be other than subjective, and as obviously so. I may not always have been satisfactorily balanced; I always tended to argue that objectivity was of less importance than the truth, and that the reporter whose technique was informed by no opinion lacked a very serious dimension."

"It can easily be misrepresented. Yet as I see it — and it seems to be the simplest of disciplines — the journalist is obliged to present his attitude as vigorously and persuasively as he can, insisting that it is his attitude, to be examined and criticised in the light of every contrary argument, which he need not accept but must reveal."

"Surely the useful end is somehow to encourage an attitude of mind that will challenge and criticise automatically, thus to destroy or weaken the built-in advantage of all propaganda and special pleading — even the journalist's own. The energetic argument for 'honest journalism' must, by definition, embody the machinery for its own conquest, since it presents itself as equally vulnerable."

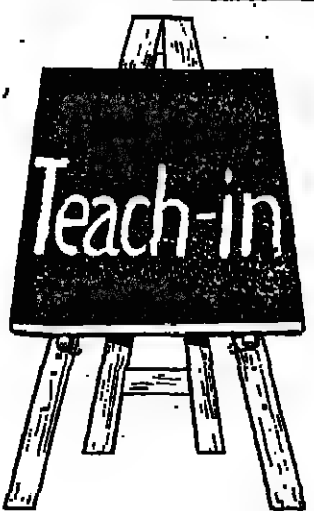
It is a testament for all thinking journalists who would follow in James' footsteps.

Tom Baistow

How to contribute to the fund

With a view to funding the Award, The James Cameron Memorial Trust has been established, the objects of which are, firstly, providing and arranging for Awards to be given or, secondly, charitable objects connected with the life or work of James Cameron. Readers who wish to contribute to the Trust should send their cheques to:

The James Cameron Memorial Trust, National Westminster Bank, Holborn Hall, 108 Gays Inn Road, London WC1.



Cutting up rough

SIXTH form biology students should continue to dissect a few rats, earthworms, or ox eyes, but not too many, and not as preparation for a practical exam. The Universities Federation for Animal Welfare has put out this mixed message after holding a three-day workshop *Animals in Education* with the Association for Science Education, and the Institute of Biology, during which they took contributions from government school inspectors, local education authority science advisers, and university and school teachers.

The UFAW now states that while it is educationally valid for students to carry out dissections, in moderation, it is "undesirable" for them to perform the number needed to train them for a three-hour practical. This is still a compulsory part of almost all the examination boards' A-level biology exam.

Controversy about dissections has been mounting, with many pupils protesting at having to anatomise an animal in order to gain the necessary qualification. The

RSPCA is currently campaigning not only for dissection to be removed from A-level exams, but for it to be abolished altogether from schools.

The UFAW, ASE, and IOB will publish a detailed joint statement on their views later in the year. Meanwhile, the UFAW has announced that dissection of freshly killed animal material is "a unique means of discovery and inquiry" but that practical examination for dissection skill is "undesirable, bearing in mind the number of animals needed to acquire the skill and the lack of its educational value at school level." A cryptic compromise, says Colonel Terry Reynolds, secretary of the UFAW, explained that the scientists and educationists had agreed that the occasional dissection could enhance a sixth formers' understanding of animal anatomy, whereas repeated attempts would only improve technical skill, and may destroy his or her sense of wonder.

Colonel Reynolds suggested that if the "practical" was eliminated, teachers could assess their students' understanding of anatomy. But if schools provided no dissection experience, some youngsters would be at a disadvantage when they embarked on degree courses which required the skill.

Miss Cindy Milburn, the RSPCA's head of education, believes it should be left up to individual teachers, whether or not to provide dissection. Her department has produced a new booklet to help young people understand how visitors from abroad help the economy.

Tourists help the economy

IN A BID to put tourism on the curriculum map, the English Tourist Board and the Careers Research and Advisory Centre have jointly produced a new booklet to help young people understand how visitors from abroad help the economy.

Aimed at 14-16-year-olds under the title *Finding Out About Tourism*, and the *British Economy*, it claims to be a place for tourism studies in GCE O level and CSE geography, economics, business studies, and commerce classes.

Intended as a starting point for more detailed work, the booklet discusses the tourist industry, shows how it is run and how it contributes to the national economy through employment, the balance of payments, exchange rates, and the costs of public services. The regional impact of tourism is considered along with the possible consequences for declining industries and declining inner city districts.

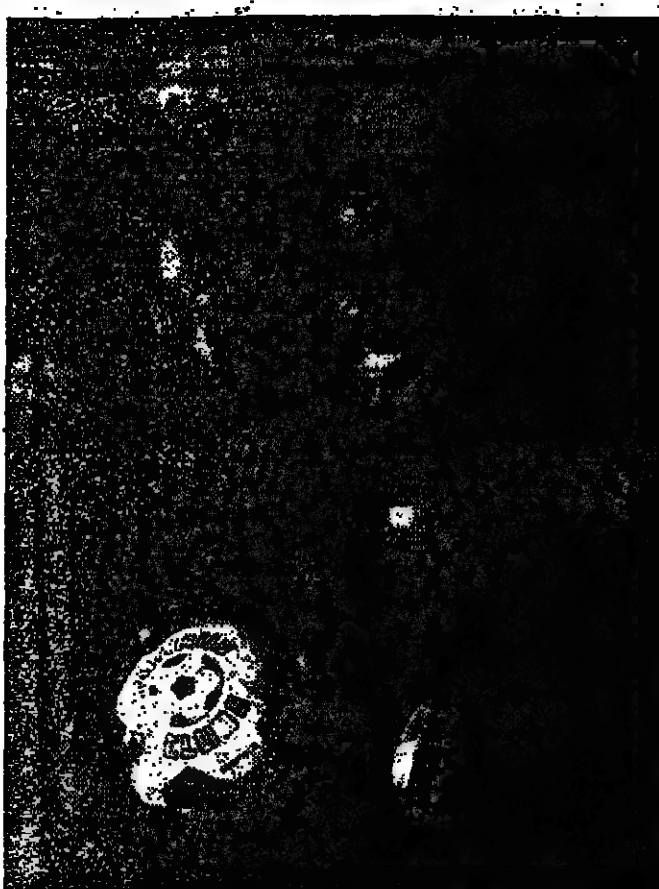
The booklet concludes with a word game to reinforce learning and a glossary. It is backed with some brief notes for teachers.

Finding Out About Tourism and the British Economy costs 45p, or £2 for 10, from *Isotoms Press*, Bateman Street, Cambridge.

The street of M.Med. Stud.

WHO WILL be the first Fleet Street journalist to add the letters M.Med. Stud. after his name? This new course, Master's degree in Media Studies, starts next October being offered jointly by University College, Cardiff, Sociology Dept and the Centre for Journalism Studies. It is a part-time, evening and some Saturday mornings over two years, with a dissertation which may be completed in a third year.

Although it has a solid practical journalistic element, it is more likely to attract people intent on teaching media studies rather than on practising journalism. The college describes its new masters degree as serving as "a suitable basis for those intending to move into research posts, administrative positions, or to undertake teaching in the field of communications."



Theatre goes the rounds

THE ARTS Council has always provided a share of the funds which support Theatre Centre, based on an Islington primary school, which takes its progressive plays to schools all over the country. Now the ACCT's touring department has given them a grant to enable them to produce a programme called *Homelands* rather than on practising journalism. The college describes its new masters degree as serving as "a suitable basis for those intending to move into research posts, administrative positions, or to undertake teaching in the field of communications."

Books to help the handicapped

CHILDREN with language problems — whether caused by mental or physical handicaps, social deprivation, or unfamiliarity with English — need the enjoyment and stimulus that can be found in books, even more than the ordinary child. And yet, by the very nature of their problems, the mastery of reading is often seen as a difficult if not insuperable task.

Books for these children depend upon certain qualities to be successful: clarity of illustration, relevance to the age level, participatory or tactile tricks such as lifting flaps or pulling tabs. In a new booklet, Margaret Marshall, consultant for the recently opened National Library for the Handicapped Child, has chosen about 100 books for children up to 16 plus whose language development is retarded. All the books are currently available through libraries and bookshops.

See All, Say All, a selection of books for the language deprived child, compiled by Margaret Marshall for the International Board on Books for Young People. It is available from Bursell & Martin Ltd, 34 Grosvenor Street, Birmingham B1 1UL for £1.50 including postage.

Teenagers' confusion

QUESTIONS about the future of 14-16 education multiply as the list of rescue initiatives grows. To ease the confusion the Careers Research and Advisory Centre of Cambridge has reviewed the situation in a new report and brought together some points to the way ahead.

Their conclusions amount to a call for reform, particularly of the various assessment and certification systems affecting the age group. They say the system must be changed to allow transfer between schemes and courses; that assessments

must be expressed in such a fashion as to encourage their use as a basis for further progress that final assessments must be in a form acceptable to parents, employers, and those responsible for subsequent education or training.

It is also argued that 16-18 year olds should be given a "legitimate status" and financial support to remove the temptation for youngsters to choose one route rather than another for purely financial reasons. The writers are evidently uneasy about the prospects for young people who are unable to find jobs after following a course of vocational preparation but on that score they have no remedies to offer.

The report includes a fresh statement of policy by Geoffrey Holland, director of the Manpower Services Commission, and contributions from Eric Bolton, T.M.I.; Anne Jones, Cranford Community College; David Ruffe, University of Edinburgh; Professor Richard Pring, Exeter University; and Dr Eric Tuxworth, Huddersfield Polytechnic. There are several case studies of projects undertaken by education authorities. Publication of the report is under the joint sponsorship of the School Curriculum Development Committee and the

May 6, and the Spring Festival, in the South Bank Halls, (26th/27th).

Museum of London's walks, starting at 2.30 (27th), with under eight's free, otherwise around £2.50 a family ticket covering adults and children, 25 (Citizens of London, 102a Albion Road, N16 8PP: 01-241 0322).

At the Polka Children's Theatre you can catch "Diamonds Down the Plug-hole," about a precious ring lost by an engaged ring, £2.50 adults, £1.50 children. And workshops by artists, authors, of well-known children's books, who encourage five to eleven to try to themselves (26th to 31st), £1 per child. Bookings essential, tel: 240 The Broadway, Wimbledon SW18: 01-543 4888.

Poetry blitz for schools

THE MUSE is about to descend on Cambridge for a blitz of poetry events which will involve pupils from some 250 local schools. The third Cambridge Poetry Festival, the largest and most innovative yet, will culminate in Children's Poetry Week, June 10 to 14.

This time the organisers are seeking to attract mainly secondary school pupils, and also to involve physically and mentally handicapped children. Helen Cook, festival co-ordinator, said: "Poetry is so important for less able children, and they rarely get access to it because people think it's too difficult for them. Already we have had a big response to our competitions from the special schools."

There will be a computers and poetry workshop during the festival week, and poetry and photography sessions in the Cambridge Darkroom.

Contributors: Adriana Caudrey, Owen Surridge, John Farnhall, Jack Cross, Betty Jermol.

Fire Service College Lecturer (Management and Supervisory Studies)

The College at Merton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, provides general and specialist residential training courses for senior and junior officers in the Fire Service, for certain overseas students and for industry.

The lecturer will join a multi-disciplinary teaching team which services the training and development of Fire Service officers at supervisory, middle and senior management levels. The work will involve lecturing, advising, counselling and monitoring the performance of students; the design, development and assessment of student exercises; marking and analysing students' written work and projects.

Candidates should normally have an honours degree in a relevant subject but wide experience and a proven track record as a management trainer would be equally acceptable. Experience of leadership and

Home Office

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Senior Research Officer and Research Officer

LEA ADVISORY SERVICE PROJECT

Applications are invited for two posts on a new NFER project, which will be concerned with studying the role, management and practice of LEA advisory services throughout England and Wales. The project will, through interviews, discussions, surveys and case-studies, work closely with advisers, other LEA officers and teachers.

Candidates must have the experience and personal qualities necessary to work at a senior level in the education service. Both posts require familiarity with research methods in the social sciences and the ability to write to publication standard. The Senior Research Officer will be expected to have successfully completed at least one substantial piece of research.

The project will start on July 1, 1985, and extend until the end of August, 1987.

Salary Scales:
Senior Research Officer £10,720 - £14,925
Research Officer £8,480 - £10,720

Placement on scale/grade according to qualifications and experience.

For application forms and further particulars, please apply to the Personnel Office, National Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales, The Mere, Upton Park, Slough, Berkshire SL1 2DG. Telephone: Slough 74123.

Closing date for return of completed application forms, no later than Friday, May 17, 1985.

KUWAIT UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of LECTURE/ASSISTANT PROFESSOR in the Faculty of Education for the Academic Year 1985-86 as follows:

1. CURRICULUM AND ARABIC TEACHING METHODS
2. CURRICULUM AND KINDERGARTEN TEACHING METHODS
3. CURRICULUM AND ISLAMIC TEACHING METHODS
4. EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY
5. HEALTH EDUCATION
6. HOME ECONOMICS
7. FOUNDATION OF EDUCATION (MINOR: KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY EDUCATION)
8. ART EDUCATION

All applicants must hold a Ph.D degree or its equivalent.

The Candidates should present their qualifications and experience certificates to the Interviewing Committee which will be meeting in London between the 8th - 10th May at the following address:

KUWAIT EMBASSY, CULTURAL AFFAIRS OFFICE, 46 QUEENS GATE, LONDON SW7 5HR

SCHOOL CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE PRINCIPAL PROFESSIONAL OFFICER

The tasks of SCDC include the collection, evaluation and dissemination of information about curriculum development work in England and Wales. The Committee wishes to appoint from September 1, 1985, or as soon afterwards as possible, a Principal Professional Officer to co-ordinate these aspects of its work.

The successful candidate's career background will include some of the following:

- * School experience at a senior level, preferably with a curriculum responsibility;
- * General involvement in curriculum planning and development over the age range 5-16, possibly with research and evaluation experience;
- * Experience in LEA advisory work and/or teacher education;
- * Knowledge of and some involvement in the collection and dissemination of curriculum data and the application of information technologies;
- * Ability to write for and speak to a variety of audiences on curriculum development issues.

Terms and conditions:
Salary scale £14,195 to £18,788 (including London weighting), placement according to experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

Closing date for return of application forms May 21, 1985. Previous applications will be re-considered.

Further details and application forms from: Admin Team, School Curriculum Development Committee, Newcombe House, 45 Notting Hill Gate, London W11 3JL. Telephone: 01-229 1234, extension 2923.

Education Advisory Officers

Salary range £14,000 - £18,000 (plus benefits)

The Business & Technician Education Council (BTEC) advances the quality and availability of work-related education for those in, or preparing for, employment in industry and commerce. At present there are approximately 400,000 students registered with BTEC in over 600 colleges and other centres, including schools.

We have immediate vacancies within the Council's team of Education Advisory Officers. Applications are invited from those with a particular interest in one of the following educational areas:

- Engineering
 - Leisure
 - Continuing Education
- The work includes active participation in curriculum development, the validation of courses and the provision of specialist subject advice to the Council's Boards and Committees.
- For each post, applicants should preferably have both relevant further/higher educational and industrial experience as well as appropriate academic/professional qualifications. Although these appointments will be based at the Council's offices in London, applicants must be prepared to travel extensively and regularly within the UK. Further details and application forms, which must be returned by 10 May 1985, are available from:
- Mary Powell, Personnel Officer,
Business & Technician Education Council, Central House,
Upper Woburn Place,
London WC1H 0PH.
Tel: 01-388 3288.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR VOLUNTARY YOUTH SERVICES

Development Officer (Training)

NCVYS seeks applications for the new post of Development Officer (Training) (W.A.1, 1st September 1985).

The Council is the representative body in England of 68 National Voluntary Youth Organisations and of Councils for Voluntary Youth Services.

The Officer will assist NCVYS in encouraging its members' response to the training issues raised in the Thompson Report (DES Circular 1/85) and in the Report 'Starting from Scratch', co-ordinating the training provision of its members and encouraging their co-operation in the development of training and support for voluntary youth workers.

The appointment is on NVC P.O. Range P136, 38-41, starting at £11,562.

Further details and application forms returnable by Thursday 23rd May available from: Brenda Cattermole, Director, National Council for Voluntary Youth Services, Wellington House, 29 Albion Street, Leicester LE1 6GD. Telephone: 0533 534910.

Senior Researchers and Junior Consultants

We are a rapidly growing strategic and general management consultancy looking for Senior Researchers and Junior Consultants.

Our current staff in these categories are:

- * Graduates
- * Aged 27-32
- * Self-starters
- * Quick learners
- * Good communicators
- * Out-going and good humoured
- * Mature for their age

They have backgrounds in teaching, law, engineering, research and academics. Some have PhD's and some MBA's. They all work in an unstructured environment and have good judgement. Most have a second language.

If you fit this profile and want a well-paid job, write to: Mike Dwyer, The Addison Group, 38 Harrington Gardens, London SW7 4JU, before 14th May.

Business Strategy Consulting

THE ADDISON GROUP

London Borough of Barnet

Applications are invited for the following vacancies available from September 1st, 1985:

LECTURER II - Literacy

LECTURER I - Business Studies

LECTURER I - Chemistry

Removal expenses and separation allowances can be paid. Further details and application form available from the Principal, Barnet College, 100, The Avenue, Barnet, Herts. (A 500 foot/cycle to the City).

Closing date for applications: Friday, 10th May, 1985.

Barnet College

LEEDS POLYTECHNIC Educational Technology Unit

The Polytechnic is seeking to replace key posts in the Educational Technology Unit that have become vacant due to the early retirement of experienced members of staff.

HEAD OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY UNIT - HEAD OF DEPARTMENT (Grade V)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced candidates to lead an established team in the task of providing a comprehensive educational development programme on behalf of the Polytechnic.

PRINCIPAL LECTURER (Educational Development)

The person appointed will be expected to make a major contribution to the organisation and implementation of a flourishing learning materials comprehensive range of Educational Development work within this large Polytechnic.

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER II (Media Production)

The person appointed will be expected to play an active role in the organisation and implementation of a flourishing learning materials production role within the Polytechnic. Production work is undertaken in a full range of media from simple reprographics to complex colour video. Preferably candidates should have a video engineering background and be able to make a significant contribution in other areas.

Salary scales:
Lecturer II £7,548 - £12,089
Senior Lecturer £11,175 - £15,128 (bar) £14,061
Principal Lecturer £13,005 - £14,580 (bar) £16,467
Head of Department Grade V: £16,088 - £17,877

Details from: The Services Officer, Leeds Polytechnic, Calverley Street, Leeds LS1 3HE. Tel: (0113) 282255.
Closing date: 15th May, 1985. PLEASE ENCLOSE S.A.E. Leeds is an equal opportunity employer

COMMUNITY DRUG PROJECT

Established in 1968, and based near the Elephant & Castle, CDP offers an advice, counselling and consultancy service with regard to problem drug use in South London. We have received an additional 3 year grant from the DHSS to expand our work in training and with young people.

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT WORKER

The CDP has a proven reputation in the field of training professional groups. A Worker is required to develop, organise and deliver courses and materials on working with the Problem Drug Takers for a wide range of professional and community groups, and to assist them in the development of responses to problem drug takers.

Experience in adult, social work or health education and course design essential. CVs essential.

YOUTH WORKER

Young people figure highly in our client group. A Worker is required to work with young people offering early and advanced involvement with drug use, peer support and counselling; to develop responses to meet their particular needs; and to offer advice to other professionals and parents.

Salary for both posts £9,510 p.a. inclusive.
Telephone for details 01-708 0757 or 01-708 0658.
Closing date 10th May 1985.

Department of Shipping & Transport

SERC RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for a two/three year SERC Research Studentship commencing 1st October 1985, for a project on the economic and social effects of urban bus competition. Applicants should have, or expect to obtain, a good honours degree in Transport, Economics, Business Studies or other appropriate discipline. Applications, including a C.V. and names of two referees, should be sent to: Mr. J. Pope, Department of Shipping & Transport, Plymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AA by 24 May 1985.

Plymouth Polytechnic

university college of swansea

Fixed-Term Lecturer

Applications are invited for the vacancy of Fixed-Term Lecturer in Inorganic Chemistry in the Department of Chemistry. The person appointed will be required to participate in the teaching of inorganic chemistry in all three years of the degree scheme offered by the department and to join an on-going programme of research in the area of inorganic chemistry. The appointment is for a fixed term of five years from October 1, 1985, with the possibility of extension. The salary will be £14,500 per annum, together with USS/SOAPS benefits.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 8PP, to which office you should be returned by Friday, 7th May, 1985.

PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN-SERVICE COURSES

£13,095 to £16,467

The person appointed will be responsible for leading the Institute's contribution to the North West Regional Scheme for the in-service training of PE Teachers and will be expected to play a significant role in the development of new in-service courses.

LI/SENIOR LECTURER: PRE-VOCATIONAL (SCIENCE) EDUCATION

L1: £7,548 to £12,089; SL: £11,175 to £14,061

The post holder will be responsible for promoting a consideration of pre-vocational education in the context of pre-service and in-service courses for teachers. Candidates should be appropriately qualified and have experience in science education. Further details and application forms are available from the Deputy Registrar to whom completed forms should be returned by May 20, 1985.

BOLTON INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Osney Road, BOLTON BL3 5AB
Tel: Bolton (0204) 28851

TRINITY AND ALL SAINTS' COLLEGE BURSAR

(SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER)

Applications are invited for the post of BURSAR, who is the Senior Administrative Officer at Trinity and All Saints' College, a Roman Catholic Voluntary College (in Group 7), which has some 1,100 undergraduate and post graduate students, of whom 300 are residents. The Senior Administrative Officer is also Clerk to the Governors.

Applicants should have had extensive relevant administrative experience, hold a professional qualification in financial or business administration, and be in sympathy with the aims of a Roman Catholic Institution.

Salary will be within the range £18,725-£19,311 under review. The vacancy will exist from 1st September, 1985, through the retirement of the present Bursar.

Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Principal's Office, Trinity and All Saints' College, Bowness Lane, Horforth, Leeds LS18 3SD. Telephone: 0532 84041.

Closing date for applications: 19 May, 1985. Previous applicants need not apply.

Qualified English Teachers

required to work for German people schools in-company training for short periods or on a permanent basis.

Requirements: — University Degree, Teaching Diploma — RSA TEFL Diploma — Practical experience

Knowledge of German and driving licence would be advantageous.

Starting at DM 3,600, per month.

Application with c.v., photograph, telephone no. Time of availability to be sent to: Mrs. P. Bantzer, Euro-Sprachschulen-Organisation GmbH, Heister 26, D-4871 Stockelsdorf.

Interviews are normally held in London.

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Playgroups: nursery education or parent co-operatives?

ACCORDING to the NUT as quoted in Education Guardian, "playgroups, excellent as they may be, are not the same as nursery education with professional teachers."

Indeed not, for at their best, playgroups are parent co-operatives providing adult and community education as well as pre-school education; they are "community" situations in which parents can with growing enjoyment and confidence make the best use of their own knowledge and resources in the development of their children and themselves.

It is in making it possible for every group of playgroup

parents to experience this "enjoyment and confidence" a unique learning opportunity, that there is ample scope for the appropriate and sensitive deployment of teachers and community workers, not to take over and provide but to enable the parents to do so — a highly professional role.

It may be remembered that the Hadow report back in the 1930s, envisaged nursery schools as outposts of adult education and that Forward envisaged nursery schools with a cluster of satellite playgroups.

It is not time to build upon the wealth of experience now

available and re-think the needs of our young families taking neither children nor parents in isolation? A "Family Centre", housing mother and toddler and drop-in groups, ante-natal and post-natal and child-care groups as well as pre-school playgroups and all their associated informal adult learning activities and fully supported by social services, education and health, may be more appropriate to the 1980s.

— Yours etc,
Joyce Douglas,
12 Ledgers Meadow,
Haywards Heath,
West Sussex.

An inedible cake

DENNIS GARNER (April 29) said that politicians, professional educators, and the public at large would do well to accept that economic circumstances dictate that standards of service and levels of pay in schools can only be of a modest order.

The size of the cake then determines the money spent. It would be easy to argue for less spending on defence but I will not, I will merely say that spending on education is not uniform throughout England and Wales and that until education is granted the resources to do the job properly, parents and teachers will continue to express grave concern not only about the size of the cake but its credibility.

— Yours faithfully,
Elaine Whalley,
Chyd Federation of Parent Teacher Associations,
Hollywell.

A Game of Soldiers or a rumour of farmers

IN VIEW of the number of people who have apparently been misled by it, I must make a couple of comments on John Ezzard's article (Education Guardian, April 2) about the published version of my Falklands-conflict TV play, A Game of Soldiers.

One of the springs of the drama is a rumour, propagated by a 2-year-old child, that lost Argentine soldiers are at risk from vigilante hands of farmers. When the play was first broadcast, in 1983, Thames TV, after interference from the MoD, preceded it with a spoken announcement that it was a work of fiction. Because this "warning" is not repeated in the published play, Mr Ezzard and his sub-editor seem to call into question the moral validity of the text with subsidiary headline that actually refers to "dramatic untruth."

Mr Ezzard also refers to the chronology compiled by my collaborator Vivien Gardner, of Manchester University, as "biased."

Four points: 1. The rumour, then made, is immediately then repeatedly repudiated.

Does this mean that the school where I teach will be able to afford some new books for the library and enough paper to last till the end of the summer term?

Presumably the strike action called by our unions for this term will now be called off, as the Government have money and to spare to meet our pay claims. — Yours sincerely,
Francis Middleton,
24 Mill Lane,
Loughborough,
Leicestershire.

Metrication in difficulty

M. MALLORY (The metric/imperial middle, April 29) illustrates perfectly why metrication has encountered such difficulty. This is because of the foolish insistence on using meaningless millimetres, instead of sensible centimetres.

Use centimetres, thinking of them as the width of the forefinger (or half-inches if you insist), and you have a workable, human-based system, which avoids all those horrible eights and sixteenths and inches-to-feet conversions, on the one hand, and endless numbers that you can't relate to, on the other.

Additional body-based props are the 30 centimetre foot and the 90 centimetre yard (as used for timber and cloth respectively). In this way, I have found our four systems, both practical and anxiety-free. — Yours faithfully,
Timothy Oelman (Dr),
52 Woodhall Gate,
Pinner,
Middlesex HA5 4TL.

Alternative to stodgy school meals

AT FIRST I was angry, then sad, as I read the letter from the staff of a canteen in Pows (April 16) castigating parents for not supporting a system which offers such food as sausage rolls, scotch eggs, fried things in batter, plus chips and — yet more deep fried sledge — potato croquettes.

Personally, I wouldn't let a child near such a menu: high in fat, packed with additives and low in fibre — as well as being not much fun to eat if you have parents who care about good food.

Rather than subsidise such rubbish, wouldn't it be better to give every child — free — some decent bread and cheese and a piece of fruit?

Several friends who've come to live in England from

Spud you like

RETURNING from the Easter holidays I discovered that I had left a bag of seed potatoes in a dark corner of my office. In the low light the potatoes seemed to be long, beautiful violet shoots. Always ready to turn a mistake to an educational advantage, I showed the potatoes to my fifth year agricultural science pupils.

"What is the scientific explanation for this?" I asked, hoping for an explanation of the process of etioliation.

Blank faces... total silence and then, almost one of the girls, the class turned to look.

"Yes?" I said hopefully. "I was looking everywhere for a blight that colour this weekend!" — Yours faithfully,
Mrs R. E. Gelling,
85 Cannon Court Road,
Furze Platt,
Maidenhead,
Berkshire SL6 7QP.

Pa and M.A.

COME OF IT, M. A. Bartlett (April 23), parents may be qualified too. If that's the name of the game, and can easily do you up on your qualifications. Could this be one of the problems?

— Yours faithfully,
Mrs R. E. Gelling,
85 Cannon Court Road,
Furze Platt,
Maidenhead,
Berkshire SL6 7QP.

Quick change?

MRS THATCHER had 52 outfits on her recent trip abroad. That averages about seven a day. I assume that the economy has made a sudden recovery.

Does this mean that the school where I teach will be able to afford some new books for the library and enough paper to last till the end of the summer term?

Presumably the strike action called by our unions for this term will now be called off, as the Government have money and to spare to meet our pay claims. — Yours sincerely,
Francis Middleton,
24 Mill Lane,
Loughborough,
Leicestershire.

Even further maths at A level

IN REPLY to your fifth-year pupil at Kestonmoor Comprehensive School I would like to point out that in the Metropolitan Borough of Bury (part of the Greater Manchester area), both sixth form colleges offer further maths at A level.

At Peel we offer a total of 32 levels including further maths, communication studies, electronic systems, and minority subjects such as geology. Students in Bury are obviously fortunate in the wide choice available to them in the curriculum. — Yours faithfully,
E. Teasdale,
Vice-Principal,
Peel Sixth Form College,
Bury.

Unable to read

H. S. Bury (April 16) really should consult a dictionary once in a while. "Illiterate" means "unable to read" — Chambers' Twentieth Century. It also means "ignorant." — Yours faithfully,
Patricia R. Murray,
West Didsbury,
Manchester.

P.C. in class

KARL LENNOX's diatribe against community police in the classroom (Feb 26) does not reflect my own experience. In this instance, officers sympathetic and informed.

I wonder how much support in advance of the lesson or after it Karl Lennox gave the visiting officer whom he describes as "new" with "no plans" — or how he plans to improve matters himself rather than pleading for state master-plan. — Yours faithfully,
Rosemary Callison,
15 Pontefract Close,
Sevenshaws,
Kent.

Lecturer

Royal Army Medical Corps
RAMC is based at Aldermaston, Hampshire.

You will be involved in lecturing, planning the timetable and monitoring the syllabus (currently BTEC Certificate in Pharmaceutical Services); setting and marking of phase and end tests throughout the courses; interviewing prospective students; rendering reports on students' progress and other general and administrative duties.

You must have a degree in pharmacy or science accepted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for registration as a pharmacist. You must also be either a Fellow or Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and have experience of lecturing.

Ministry of Defence
The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer.

United Arab Emirates Rashid School for Boys Dubai Headmaster

Applications are invited for an appointment in August 1985.

This is an independent boys' school which is being established by the Government of Dubai to provide a British system of education through to 'A' levels for selected Arab and non-Arab boys. A purpose-built school fully equipped to the highest standards will be available from August 1986.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified UK male citizens with a British educational background preferably aged 35-50. They should have a good honours degree or MA plus a teaching qualification and experience of 'V' and 'A' level science teaching and proven administrative ability as Head or Deputy Head. Experience in an Arab or Moslem society would be an advantage. Intensive Arabic language tuition will be available prior to taking up the position.

This is a career appointment in an attractive part of the Gulf. The appointment is on married status and carries a substantial tax-free salary circa £30,000 plus free furnished villa, utilities, annual leave, pension, education assistance, health care and a car.

Closing date for applications 15 May 1985.

For information about the school and the appointment please apply to: Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Reference: 85 A 3.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION SERVICE Applications are invited from qualified youth leaders or teachers (male/female) with relevant experience for the following posts:

MANAGER
The Rodings Centre
This Centre has recently been completely and attractively refurbished. It is based in independent premises with its own licensed bar, separate coffee bar, and activity area. It needs an enthusiastic Manager to develop a social programme in the daytime and evening to attract a wide range of community groups in addition to the traditional youth centre age range.

Salary: J.N.C. for Youth Workers Scale 4(a) £9,087-£10,208.

MANAGER
Epping Youth and Adult Centre
The Centre is ideally situated in the middle of Epping in independent premises whose facilities include a bar, coffee bar, and activity and social rooms. An adjacent secondary school is also used for adult education evening classes. The Centre provides a variety of programmes and acts as a focal point for community groups of all ages. An experienced and imaginative Manager is required to maximise the potential of the Centre.

Salary: J.N.C. Youth Workers Scale 4(a) £9,087-£10,208.

Each of the above posts also carries an Outer London Fringe Allowance of £282 per annum. As annual allowance of £551 for a honours degree or £363 for a pass degree is also payable where applicable.

Application forms and job descriptions are available from the County Education Officer, Community Education Service, Thredneedle House, Market Road, Chelmsford (Telephone Chelmsford 257222, extension 2662). The closing date for applications is Friday, May 10, 1985.

Teachers/Technical Specialists They're asking for you from Kumasi to Kathmandu.

Voluntary Service Overseas is looking for teacher-trainers to work in posts ranging from in-service primary and middle schools in Nepal and Egypt to pre-service teachers colleges in Tanzania. Other posts are available for teachers of English, modern languages, maths, science, vocational subjects (commerce, secretarial skills, home economics, woodwork, metalwork, agricultural science), specialist teachers of the handicapped and teachers of ESP to work in schools and colleges throughout the third world.

VSO work — being carried out by some 1,000 volunteers at this moment — has a lasting effect in combating world poverty and hunger.

And each VSO worker returns richly rewarded by the two-year experience.

Applicants should be aged between 20 and 65, without dependants and willing to accept no more than the local rate of pay.

If you have the right qualities and expertise and you're free to go, please believe that you're needed urgently!

If you're unable to go, but would like to support our work, there are still two things you can do: send a donation; become a VSO member.

(For more information, please complete and return the coupon.)

EDGE HILL COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Applications are invited from graduates for the following posts: Principal Lecturers, Head of Computing, Head of Education Management, Head of Art and Design.

PRINCIPAL LECTURERS
An important new post for the management and leadership of courses and services in computing.

HEAD OF EDUCATION MANAGEMENT
An important new post for the leadership of existing and new certificate, diploma and degree courses.

HEAD OF ART AND DESIGN
An important post of leadership within B.Ed. and B.A. Honours Degrees and in in-service teacher education.

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN SCIENCE
Applicants should have qualifications in Science and experience of Primary Schools in order to contribute to initial and in-service teacher education.

Salary Scales (under review):
Principal Lecturer: £11,175-£14,280 (Bar)-£16,487
Senior Lecturer: £11,175-£14,280 (Bar)-£14,051
Lecturer II: £11,175-£14,280 (Bar)-£14,051

Burnham Further Education, Conditions of Service apply. Lancashire County Council is an equal opportunity employer.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary to the Deputy Director (Tel: 0524 761171).

Completed applications should be returned to the Director by Wednesday, May 15, 1985.

WANTED CO-ORDINATOR

The Women's Technology Scheme offers 12 months' training to women over 25 who want to learn new technology. The Scheme aims to provide high quality instruction in micro-computers and computing in a supportive and encouraging environment. The Scheme is funded by the Liverpool City Council and the European Social Fund and is subject to annual review.

We are looking for someone to coordinate and administer the Scheme. The successful candidate will be responsible for the local education authority and will be based in August 1985. Applicants should have a commitment to increased training opportunities for women and recent technical and administrative or managerial experience relevant to the voluntary sector. Teaching, technical or industrial experience of essential but would be an advantage.

For further details and application forms contact: The Women's Technology Scheme, Trade Union, Community and Unemployment Resource Centre, 115-117, Seacombe Road, Liverpool L15 6AZ (Tel: 051-708 4200). Closing date for applications: 15 May 1985.

The Women's Technology Scheme is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

The British Council

Cranfield

LECTURER IN DISTRIBUTION CONTROL SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

An additional academic appointment is to be made to assist in the teaching, and further development, of MSc, PhD, Short Course, and Research programmes undertaken by the Distribution Studies Unit of the National Materials Handling Centre at Cranfield Institute of Technology.

The new lecturer would specialise in the control systems of materials handling and warehousing. He/she would also participate in the supervision and administration of industrial student projects, visits and theses.

Candidates will have a good first degree, probably in a science or engineering discipline and preferably a postgraduate qualification, with several years' industrial experience in a related field.

The Personal Department (ref. 50346), Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AL. Tel. Bedford (0234) 750111 ext. 3336

ESSEX County Council

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL

Falkirk College of Technology
H.O.D. Grade 15 in terms of the Scottish Teachers Salaries Memorandum 1980 — currently £18,960.

Applications are invited for this post of responsibility from candidates with considerable experience of the administration of tertiary education at a senior promoted level.

Duties associated with the post will include the organisation of evening operation of the College, supervision of overall curricular development throughout the College, of matters of Health and Safety, of the development of educational services and publicity affairs.

Further details and application forms are available from the Director of Education, Room 211, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Fort St James (Tel: 0786 73111, extension 402). Completed application forms should be returned to the Director of Education not later than Monday, May 20, 1985.

Central Regional Council
An Equal Opportunity Employer

EDGE HILL COLLEGE

Institute of Cryogenics

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Institute of Cryogenics. Candidates should have a PhD and research experience in applied low temperature physics or cryogenic engineering and a strong interest in teaching. The post will require development of a new industry via collaborative research and continuing education activities.

Salary within scale: £7,500-£14,925 per annum (under review). The appointment will be for a 12-month period.

Further particulars may be obtained from: Mr. B. A. G. (a), Cryogenics, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

Institute of Cryogenics

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Institute of Cryogenics. Candidates should have a PhD and research experience in applied low temperature physics or cryogenic engineering and a strong interest in teaching. The post will require development of a new industry via collaborative research and continuing education activities.

Salary within scale: £7,500-£14,925 per annum (under review). The appointment will be for a 12-month period.

Further particulars may be obtained from: Mr. B. A. G. (a), Cryogenics, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 5

Posts Overseas

Algeria

Deputy Director of Studies The British Council, Algiers

Duties: responsibility for weekly in-house teacher-training sessions and supervision of RSA correspondence course; syllabus design, including the integration of video and CALL; responsibility for academic co-ordination of DTD, testing, etc up to eight hours per week classroom teaching; assisting DOS with administration and management of the DTD.

Qualifications: degree, preferably in English or foreign languages; RSA Dip. or PGCE TEFL or equivalent; postgraduate diploma in TEFL or MA in Applied Linguistics; 5-10 years' TEFL experience, including teacher training and use of video. Experience of CALL would be very desirable. Single candidates or a teaching couple will be considered.

Salary: £2,000 pa plus local allowance (£1,800 single/£2,000 married).

Benefits: free furnished accommodation, airfares, baggage allowance, medical cover, settling-in allowance, forty working days' leave plus local holidays.

Contract: a one-year contract with the British Council, renewable by mutual consent.

Reference: 35 D 38 G.

Algeria

Teachers of English as a Foreign Language The British Council, Algiers

Duties: to teach EFL at all levels for up to twenty-four hours per week, and to assist with enrolment, registration, materials preparation and cataloguing, testing etc.

Qualifications: a degree, preferably in English or foreign languages; RSA Dip. or PGCE TEFL or equivalent; at least two years' TEFL experience. Reasonable spoken French is necessary to cope with everyday life. Preferred age range is 25-35. Single candidates or married teaching couples without children will be considered.

Salary: DA 54,000-67,200 (£1-DA 6 approximately) pa, plus allowances for professional qualifications.

Benefits: airfares, baggage allowance, settling-in allowance, subsidised accommodation, forty working days' leave plus local holidays, free medical treatment.

Contract: one-year contract with the British Council, renewable by mutual consent.

Reference: 35 D 39-42 G.

China

Lecturers in EFL (Teacher Training) University and Foreign Language Institutes Beijing and Shanghai

Duties: to contribute to the Ministry of Education Programme for the in-service training of senior teachers of English from tertiary institutions, this will include applied linguistics.

Qualifications: candidates must be British citizens with a first degree in English or other modern language; MA Applied Linguistics and 3-5 years' TEFL experience at tertiary level. Teacher training experience essential; ESP experience desirable.

Salary: local salary approximately Yuan 700 (£1-Yuan 3.5 approximately) per month plus annual sterling subsidy of £5,732.

Benefits: free accommodation, airfares, baggage allowance, installation grant, superannuation contribution.

Contract: one-year local contract renewable commencing September 1985.

Closing date for applications: 21 May 1985.

Reference: 34 B 96-105 G.

Pakistan

Head Teacher

The British School, Islamabad
A multinational British-type primary school for 85 English-speaking pupils ages 5-11.

Duties: to undertake normal Primary Head duties including teaching, administration, staff supervision and out-of-school activities.

Qualifications: candidates must be UK citizens and qualified teachers; certificate in education essential, degree desirable, wide-ranging primary teaching

experience, preferably with some overseas experience and relevant administrative experience.

Salary: Burnham (Inner London) scale Group 3.

Benefits: free furnished accommodation, fares, baggage, superannuation contribution.

Contract: two-year renewable contract commencing end August 1985 guaranteed by the British Council.

Closing date for applications: 21 May 1985.

Reference: 34 B 112 G.

Key English Language Teaching Scheme

The KELTS Scheme is part of Britain's aid programme to developing countries.

Tunisia

Post: ESP Adviser to Institutes of Higher Education Tunis

Duties: to continue the work of the project aimed at establishing an ESP Advisory Unit based in the Institut Bourguiba des Langues Vivantes and advising the Institutes of Higher Education on methodology, materials development and teaching training, and to be responsible for training designated counterpart staff.

Qualifications: candidates, preferably male, should be UK citizens with a British educational background. A degree plus an MA in Applied Linguistics or a one-year University diploma in TEFL, is essential with a minimum of five years' ESP experience at university level, most of which should have been gained overseas. A knowledge of French is essential.

Salary: £11,565-£16,155.

Overseas Allowances: nil to £2,174 depending on salary level and marital status.

Reference: 35 X 2 G.

The following post is also funded under Britain's aid programme to developing countries:

Namibia

Post: Lecturer in English United Nations Institute for Namibia, Lusaka, Zambia

Duties: to lecture in basic English and ESP for students on magistrates and secretarial courses, to participate in the teacher-training upgrading programme, to be involved in some research, curriculum design and revision and selection of materials, to set and mark tests and examinations, to advise on choice of textbooks and equipment, to participate in committees, as required, and to carry out any other duties and responsibilities that may be assigned by the Head of the Division.

Qualifications: candidates must be UK citizens with a British educational background. They should have a degree plus an MA in Applied Linguistics or a one-year postgraduate diploma in TEFL and five years' experience of English language teaching in developing countries, preferably in Africa.

Salary: £10,153-£12,438 pa.

Overseas Allowances: nil to £4,159 depending on salary level and marital status.

Benefits: (for both posts) salary free of UK income tax; free family passages; children's education allowances and holiday visits; free furnished accommodation; outfit allowance; medical scheme; baggage allowance; paid leave; employer's contribution to a recognised superannuation scheme or an allowance of eleven per cent of salary in lieu.

Contract: contracts will be with the British Council for two years initially.

Closing date for applications: 34 May 1985.

Reference: 35 K 5 G.

For further details and an application form, please write, quoting the post reference number to:
Overseas Educational Appointments Department,
The British Council,
90-91 Tottenham Court Road,
London W1P 0BT.



City of Salford

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons with honours degree and/or appropriate professional qualifications for the following posts to be offered from September 1, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter. Candidates should have relevant professional/industrial/commercial experience, preferably with appropriate teaching experience in Further/Higher Education.

DEPARTMENT OF ART AND INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

SENIOR LECTURER/PRINCIPAL LECTURER (Course Leader) IN FASHION

LECTURER VII IN THREE DIMENSIONAL DESIGN (Exhibition, Shopfitting and Set Design)

LECTURER I IN GRAPHIC DESIGN

LECTURER I IN PHOTO/GRAPHICS

LECTURER I IN THREE DIMENSIONAL DESIGN (General 3D)

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT

LECTURER I IN MANAGEMENT STUDIES

LECTURER I IN BUSINESS/QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

TEMPORARY LECTURER I IN MARKETING MANAGEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION AND SURVEYING

LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN HOUSING MANAGEMENT

LECTURER VII CLEANING SCIENCE

LECTURER I IN PLUMBING

LECTURER I IN CARPENTRY AND JOINERY

TEMPORARY LECTURER I IN CARPENTRY AND JOINERY

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

SENIOR LECTURER IN ELECTRICAL/BUILDING ENGINEERING SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND HOME ECONOMICS

TEMPORARY LECTURER I IN CATERING

TEMPORARY LECTURER I IN HOME ECONOMICS

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES

LI/SENIOR LECTURER IN COMMUNICATION STUDIES

LECTURER II IN BAND MUSICIANSHIP (Analytical Studies)

LECTURER VII IN THEATRE STUDIES

LECTURER I IN MEDIA/COMMUNICATION STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE

LECTURER VII IN ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

LECTURER I IN PHYSIOLOGY

LECTURER I IN COMPUTING WITH MATHEMATICS

HEAD OF NORTHERN COLLEGE OF CHIROPODY (HOD V)

Salary in accordance with Burnham FE scales (under review) with grade and starting salary dependent on qualifications and previous experience. Temporary appointments will be for a period of not more than one academic year.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Principal, Salford College of Technology, Frederick Road, Salford M6 6PU. Tel: 061-738 8541 (local call s.a.s. please). To whom completed forms should be returned without delay.

Applications should be made by 10.00 am on Friday, May 10, 1985.

The closing date for return of completed applications, no later than Friday, May 10, 1985.

For application forms and further particulars, please apply (quoting Ref: 01) to the Personnel Office, National Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales, The Mere, Upton Park, Slough, Berkshire SL1 2DQ. Tel. Slough 74123.

The closing date for return of completed applications, no later than Friday, May 10, 1985.

For application forms and further particulars, please apply (quoting Ref: 01) to the Personnel Office, National Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales, The Mere, Upton Park, Slough, Berkshire SL1 2DQ. Tel. Slough 74123.

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PRINCIPAL ADVISER

REFERENCE: E/866

Soubury HT Group 11 £18,150 - £19,500 pa plus £1,038 London Allowance

Applications are invited for the post of Principal Adviser, from persons with a broad and varied experience of teaching and management at a senior level in schools or colleges and with previous experience in advising in educational authorities or administrations.

The Principal Adviser leads the Council's team of educational advisers which will soon be 19 in number, covering a wide range of specialist and phase interests. The Department has recently been restructured and three posts of Phase Adviser, who will be especially concerned with the needs of broad age ranges of pupils and students, are being introduced intermediate to the body of general advisers and the Principal Adviser.

The main responsibility of the Principal Adviser is to advise the Director of Education on the development of curriculum in schools and colleges, to organise the rolling programme of appraisals in schools, to have oversight of the work of the advisory body, the provision of in-service training for teachers, and professional management matters in the Authority's educational institutions. She/he will have overall responsibility for extending and expanding work in promoting the multicultural/equal opportunities educational policy in the Authority's schools, colleges and educational institutions. The postholder will have a clear understanding of and a commitment to anti-racist and equal opportunities policies, and be able to guide and encourage colleagues and teachers to develop and promote an anti-racist perspective in their work. The postholder will be a member of the Department's Senior Management Team.

PHASE ADVISER

PRE-SCHOOL (INFANT AND LOWER JUNIOR EDUCATION)

REFERENCE: E/834

Soubury HT Group 10 £18,824 - £18,141 pa plus £1,038 London Allowance

Applications are invited for this new post of senior adviser (one of three Phase Advisers) to be responsible, in co-operation with other advisers, for the promotion of good educational practice to meet the needs of pre-school, infant and lower junior children. The development of provision for the under five children, in co-operation with the Social Services Department, will be an important part of the post-holder's responsibilities.

We are looking for someone with experience of holding senior responsibility, initiating curriculum development, and organising in-service courses in the field of early childhood education. He/she should be able to demonstrate understanding of, and commitment to, education from an equal opportunities/multicultural perspective.

We would particularly welcome applications from black and minority ethnic groups.

The above posts are NOT suitable for job sharing. Application forms and job description from the Personnel Division, Room 1, Brent Town Hall Annex, Kings Drive, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 9BT, returnable by May 24. Telephone 01-905 0371 (24 hour Answerphone service). Reference numbers must be quoted.

London Borough of

BRENT

Brent is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES



COURSE TEAMS IN FURTHER EDUCATION

Senior Research Officer

Research Officer

Applications are invited for the post of Research Officer on a new NFER-sponsored project which will explore the organisation and working of course teams in F.E. The research will focus on the implications of introducing different course staffing arrangements for areas such as college policy-making, INSET resourcing and curriculum development. Both survey and case-study methods will be used.

Candidates should have experience of the qualitative and quantitative approaches in the social sciences and must be able to meet deadlines and write to publication standard. Recent experience working in Further Education will be a strong recommendation.

The post will be based in Slough with substantial travel throughout England and Wales involved. The project is scheduled to start on 1st September, 1985 and will end in March, 1987.

Salary scales: Senior Research Officer £10,720 to £14,925; Research Officer £8,450 to £10,720. Placement on scale/grade according to qualifications and experience.

For application forms and further particulars, please apply (quoting Ref: 01) to the Personnel Office, National Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales, The Mere, Upton Park, Slough, Berkshire SL1 2DQ. Tel. Slough 74123.

The closing date for return of completed applications, no later than Friday, May 10, 1985.

Nene College Northampton

FACULTY OF ART AND DESIGN

Principal Lecturer (Graphic Design) / Assistant Dean

The Faculty of Art and Design is a Grade V Department with a wide provision of advanced and non-advanced courses which draws support from a national, regional and local student intake. B/Tec Courses occupy a 'keystone' position in the faculty's provision.

Applications are invited for this Principal Lecturer post which entails academic leadership and administrative responsibility for all B/Tec Courses within the faculty, and specific responsibility for the Higher Diploma Course in Graphic Design. The successful applicant will combine outstanding leadership and administrative ability with high academic/professional qualifications and knowledge of the current curriculum design and development issues in this dynamically changing field of provision.

Extensive industrial and commercial contacts, together with a positive, entrepreneurial attitude are important criteria and a sound knowledge of B/Tec requirements derived, for example, from a moderating or examining role or membership of a B/Tec committee would be an important additional recommendation. As an Assistant Dean, the post holder will also occupy a key role in the general management and development of the faculty. The post will be available from September 1, 1985. Further particulars and application forms are available from L. C. Skelton, Chief Administrative Officer, Nene College, Moulton Park, Northampton NN2 7AL (0604 71500), to whom they should be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement (s.a.s. please). Potential applicants requiring more information may ring Dr. J. P. A. Frair, Deputy Director (0604 774101).

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

Lansdowne College

BSC Programs

In conjunction with

New Hampshire College - (USA)

Assistant/Associate Professor Economics and Finance (Full time) Ph.D. level. Assistant/Associate Professor Business Management (Full time) Ph.D. level. Assistant Professor English Literature and Composition (Full time) Ph.D. level. (Should have British and American teaching and education) Lecturers/Accounting/Finance (Full or part time) or Assistant/Associate Professors must be able to teach effectively American Accounting Practices at basic and advanced levels.

Part-time Lecturers for Basic Data Processing, British Endocrinology, British Film Arts, Modern British History, British Architecture, Urban Planning, Foreign Trade, Public Speaking, Communications Through Theatrical Role Playing, Public Speaking, Business Ethics, International Relations, Marketing, Journalism, and areas of Economics, Marketing, Retail, and Communications.

Salary ranges £20,000 to £15,000. Part-time contracts given on a per course basis of £700 or £800.

Send cv, personal letter, and three references to Dr. G. W. Bennett, Academic Dean, Lansdowne College, 7 Palace Gate, London W8 5LS.



NIHE exists to meet the need for higher-level education created by the development in scale and sophistication of the Irish economy.

NIHE is composed of 3 constituent colleges: Engineering and Science, Business and Humanities. Programmes of study are offered to Bachelor Masters and Doctorate levels and there are over 3,000 students currently enrolled. The second phase of the campus development, recently completed, has doubled its capacity.

A range of organisations located adjacent to NIHE form the new 500-acre Riverside Plenary Technological Park - a national resource attractive to advanced service, technological and R & D organisations.

The College of Engineering and Science, NIHE, Ulster Road, invites applications for vacancies created by opportunities from the phase 1B development in the following areas:

APPLIED MATHEMATICS

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER/ ASSISTANT LECTURER

Preference will be given to candidates with experience and research interests in areas such as statistics, operations research, applications of mathematics in engineering and applied science and applications of mathematics in computer science.

ELECTRONICS AND COMPUTER ENGINEERING

GENERAL

MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
CENTRAL AREA OF COMMUNITY EDUCATION - Four posts

Community Tutor for Basic Education (I, II) Post 1

Community Education Tutor for Second Chance Learning (I, II) Post 2

You will be responsible for the broad category of adult Basic Education (I, II) Post 1 and 2. The post holder will be based at the Community Education Centre, 3, Market Street, Manchester M1 1PL.

You will be qualified and experienced in either of these areas as appropriate and be able to develop existing work and to promote outreach work in the local community in co-operation with Statutory and Voluntary agencies.

Salary scale: Lecturer II £7,545-£12,095 p.a.

Team Leader for Special Access Courses (S.A.C.) Post 3

You will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of Special Access Courses based at the North India Centre, Jackson Crescent, Manchester M15 6BP.

You will be suitably qualified and experienced and be able to develop existing work and to promote outreach work in the local community in co-operation with Statutory and Voluntary agencies.

Salary scale: Senior Lecturer £11,775-£14,061 p.a.

Deputy Senior Community Education Worker Post 4

Burnham S.L. £11,775 to £14,061 p.a.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the post of Deputy Senior Community Education Worker at the North India Centre, Jackson Crescent, Manchester M15 6BP. This is a full time post, based at the North India Centre, Jackson Crescent, Manchester M15 6BP. The post holder will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of Special Access Courses based at the North India Centre, Jackson Crescent, Manchester M15 6BP.

Application forms and further details for all posts (please quote post number) are available from the Senior Administrative Officer, Central Area of Community Education, Jackson Crescent, Manchester M15 6BP. Closing date: May 17, 1985.

Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and we actively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of their race, ethnic or social background, to join our staff, on the basis of merit and competence.

Inner London Education Authority

LAKEMERE ADULT EDUCATION INSTITUTE, Strand Centre, Elm Park, SW2

LECTURER GRADE 1

Department of Basic Education and Science

Required for September 1985 a Lecturer Grade 1 to teach Literacy to students with Special Educational Needs. She will work largely in Centres for the physically and mentally handicapped, but the aim of the Institute is to increase the participation of these students in main programme work. An imaginative teacher able to work in a multi-racial community in the inner city is required.

Salary scale in accordance with the Burnham (F.E.) Report Lecturer Grade 1 £5,810-£10,412 plus £1,058 London Allowance.

Details and forms returnable by May 17, 1985 from the S.A.O. at the above address (stamped addressed envelope).

All posts which are Lecturer 1 to Principal Lecturer are considered suitable for job-share. Applications for job share will only be considered if submitted on a paired basis.

ILREA is an equal opportunities employer.

Edinburgh University Students' Association

EDUCATION AND WELFARE ADVISER

(University Administrative Grade 1A) £7,539 to £11,578

Applications for the above post are invited from graduates who are suitably qualified persons, with some experience. The post offers an opportunity for someone with an interest in both education and welfare to work in a dynamic environment within the University of Edinburgh.

The salary will be in the University Administrative Grade 1A scale of 16 bands from £7,539 to £11,578 (annual review) per annum. The post holder will be based at the University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH8 8JL.

Further particulars may be obtained by written request to the undersigned to whom application must be submitted not later than Friday 11 May 1985. The successful candidate will be interviewed by the Personnel Secretary, Edinburgh University Students' Association, Central Centre House, 10, South Bridge, Edinburgh EH8 8JL.

INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

FLKET COMMUNITY EDUCATION CENTRE, Agincourt Road, London NW2

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Director at Flkett, which will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of the community education centre. The post holder will be based at the Flkett Community Education Centre, Agincourt Road, London NW2. The post holder will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of the community education centre. The post holder will be based at the Flkett Community Education Centre, Agincourt Road, London NW2.

Applicants should be qualified in either teaching, youth work, community work, or have a relevant degree. The successful candidate will be interviewed by the Personnel Secretary, Inner London Education Authority, 10, South Bridge, London EC4A 3DF.

Salary in accordance with the Burnham (F.E.) Report Deputy Director £12,095-£15,000 p.a. plus £1,058 London Allowance.

Applicants may be given towards household removal expenses.

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INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

FLKET COMMUNITY EDUCATION CENTRE, Agincourt Road, London NW2

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

EPSOM SCHOOL OF ART AND DESIGN

Applications are invited for the following post in

DEPARTMENT OF THREE-DIMENSIONAL DESIGN

BTEC HIGHER NATIONAL DIPLOMA IN DESIGN CRAFTS (Jewellery/Ceramics)

LECTURER II IN JEWELLERY

Salary range £7,895-£12,357 (inclusive of Surrey Allowance)

Suitable applicants will possess an appropriate Jewellery Design qualification, will have style and imagination, and will have experience in teaching and supervising students. Knowledge and experience of CAD/CAM would be an advantage.

There will also come vacancies for part-time staff to teach on this course from September 1985.

No formal letters of application together with a curriculum vitae and the names, addresses and dates of two referees should be submitted to the Vice Principal, Epsom School of Art and Design, Ashley Road, Epsom, Surrey KT8 5BB as soon as possible.

Surrey County Council

Haringey Information Technology Centre

The London Borough of Haringey is seeking a person to assist in the development of the Information Technology Centre. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of the centre. The post holder will be based at the Information Technology Centre, Haringey, London N9 6UH.

Applicants should be qualified in either teaching, youth work, community work, or have a relevant degree. The successful candidate will be interviewed by the Personnel Secretary, Haringey Information Technology Centre, Haringey, London N9 6UH.

Salary in accordance with the Burnham (F.E.) Report Lecturer Grade 1 £5,810-£10,412 plus £1,058 London Allowance.

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INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

FLKET COMMUNITY EDUCATION CENTRE, Agincourt Road, London NW2

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ASTON UNIVERSITY

Department of Vision Sciences - Road Sign Perception Group

CONTRACT RESEARCH OFFICER (Ref 685/1)

The research team has recently been awarded a three contract with the Department of Transport, resulting from previous research into road sign perception. The research team has recently been awarded a three contract with the Department of Transport, resulting from previous research into road sign perception.

Applicants are therefore invited for the above post to investigate the perception of road signs. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of the research team. The post holder will be based at the Department of Vision Sciences, Aston University, Birmingham B4 7ET.

The appointment will be for a period of one year initially with the possibility of renewal for a further period. Compensation salary will be within the range £7,539 to £11,578 p.a.

CONTRACT RESEARCH ASSISTANT (Ref 686/1)

Applicants are invited from science graduates with an interest in Vision Sciences (Psychology, Optics or Physics) to join the research team.

The appointment will be for a period of one year initially with the possibility of renewal for a further period. Compensation salary will be within the range £5,810 to £7,539 p.a.

Informal inquiries about both posts may be directed to Dr P. Emmerson, Department of Vision Sciences, extension 5152.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Staff Office, Aston University, Aston Triangle, Birmingham B4 7ET. The closing date for applications is May 31, 1985.

TRENT POLYTECHNIC

DEPARTMENT OF LIFE SCIENCES

RESEARCH ASSISTANT/DEMONSTRATOR (Ref 685/1 to 685/7)

Honorary graduates with a first or second class Honours degree or equivalent in an appropriate biological discipline are invited to apply for a research assistant/demonstrator post. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management and long term development of the research team. The post holder will be based at the Department of Life Sciences, Trent Polytechnic, Clifton Lane, Nottingham NG11 8NS.

Applicants should be qualified in either teaching, youth work, community work, or have a relevant degree. The successful candidate will be interviewed by the Personnel Secretary, Trent Polytechnic, Clifton Lane, Nottingham NG11 8NS.

Salary in accordance with the Burnham (F.E.) Report Lecturer Grade 1 £5,810-£10,412 plus £1,058 London Allowance.

Applicants may be given towards household removal expenses.

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Details and forms returnable by May 17, 1985 from the S.A.O. at the above address (stamped addressed envelope).

ALL posts which are Lecturer 1 to Principal Lecturer are considered suitable for job-share. Applications for job share will only be considered if submitted on a paired basis.

POLYTECHNICS

BRISTOL POLYTECHNIC

Department of Computer Studies & Mathematics
Applications are invited for the following posts, duties to commence on September 1, 1985.

LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN STATISTICS WITH COMPUTING

Ref No L27

The Department teaches statistics on a wide variety of courses throughout the Polytechnic, as well as to students in Mathematics, Statistics and Computing, therefore, a Statistician with interests in Computing and Statistical packages is required.
An ability to communicate clearly and effectively with students who are not mathematical specialists is essential. The preferred areas of application are science and biology, but other areas should be considered. A higher degree and/or recent consultancy/practice would be an advantage. The successful candidate will be required to develop consultancy within and outside the Polytechnic.

LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN STATISTICS/OPERATION RESEARCH (2 posts)

Ref No L28

Two temporary posts for one year, this teaching involved in very largely service courses in Business Studies, Accounting and Management, and therefore, flexibility of approach and ability to communicate with both subject lecturers in these areas are essential.

Salary Scale: £11,115 (max) - £13,099 per annum
£11,115-£13,099 (max) - £14,061 per annum

The appointing authority will consider applications from the UK scale to the UK scale is a requirement of the Polytechnic's Staff Regulations (Further Education Report).

For further details and an application form, to be returned by May 13, 1985, please contact the Personnel Officer, Bristol Polytechnic, Colston Lane, Frenchay, Bristol BS16 1QX, ext 216 or 217.

Please quote appropriate Reference numbers in all communications.

Newcastle Upon Tyne Polytechnic

FACULTY OF ART AND DESIGN

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

PRINCIPAL LECTURER

Industrial Design Ref. A128

PRINCIPAL LECTURER

Design Craftsmanship Ref. A145

Barnham F.E. PL 212,095-214,380 (max) £14,447 p.a.

The posts are to assist the Head of School design research, consultancy and to develop the design service. The successful applicant will be expected to take responsibility for the design service and to develop the design service.

For both posts applicants should hold qualifications that will allow them to supervise research and direct post graduate and research education programmes.

For the post of Principal Lecturer in Industrial Design experience in industrial design and design development is essential and applicants should be committed to the application of new technologies to the design process.

For the post of Principal Lecturer in Design Craftsmanship recognition as a design craftsman in relevant materials (wood, metal, plastic) and an understanding of the subject in a design service are essential.

For further details and application forms, please call 028-249-2499, ext 249 or write to: Newcastle Upon Tyne Polytechnic, Ellison Building, Ellison Place, Newcastle Upon Tyne NE1 8ST, to whom completed forms should be returned enclosing the ref. by June 14, 1985.

TRENT POLYTECHNIC

COMPUTING SERVICES

USER SUPPORT MANAGER

(Deputy Head) £14,413 to £18,462 p.a.

The Polytechnic is looking for a mature, helpful and committed individual to join its Computing Services. The successful applicant will be in charge of the User Support Services, which will involve the provision of a range of services to the Polytechnic community.

Comparative Services' role is to operate, maintain and develop a comprehensive and efficient service to the Polytechnic community.

Trent Polytechnic is one of the three largest Polytechnics in the country and is located in the heart of the East Midlands, surrounded by a large area of green space. The Polytechnic is a member of the University of the Midlands.

Further details and form of application available from the Office, Trent Polytechnic, Burton Street, Nottingham NG1 7UL (0535) 418449. Closing date May 14, 1985.

LANCASHIRE POLYTECHNIC AT PRESTON

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGE AND HUMANITIES

LECTURER II IN ENGLISH

Salary Scale £7,440-£12,600 (under review)

Limited term contract commencing 1.9.85 to August 31, 1986 to replace member of staff on sabbatical.

Applications are sought from well qualified graduates, preferably with a higher degree, who can teach a range of courses but with special interest in English.

Application forms and further details obtainable from the Personnel Office, Lancashire Polytechnic, Preston PR1 3TU, telephone (0774) 666211, ext. 100. No. AA 215. Closing date May 17, 1985.

Teesside Polytechnic

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Temporary Appointment (1 year)

Lecturer II - Operational Research

A temporary vacancy for one year commencing September, 1985.

Applicants should be well qualified with relevant experience in the field of Operational Research, particularly in the area of scheduling and simulation.

The Department runs a comprehensive range of degree and diploma courses in the field of Operational Research and is seeking to expand its range of service work.

Applicants should be well qualified with relevant experience in the field of Operational Research, particularly in the area of scheduling and simulation.

Salary: £7,440-£12,600 per annum.

Application forms and further details obtainable from the Personnel Office, Teesside Polytechnic, Cleveland Way, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS6 7EL. Telephone: (01642) 41141. Ext. 414.

An Equal Opportunities Employer.

City of Birmingham Polytechnic

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

COMPUTER CENTRE

LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER (2 POSTS)

The Polytechnic is implementing strategies in Computing and Information Technology, arising from the expansion of industrial experience in computing and invited to apply.

An interest in one or more of the following would be an advantage: Programming Methodology, Systems Development, Data Base Systems, Computer Networks.

Salary Scale: Lecturer II £7,440-£12,600
Senior Lecturer £11,115-£13,099

Further details and application form from: The Personnel Officer, City of Birmingham Polytechnic, 4th Floor, City Hall, Birmingham B4 6AT. Tel: 021-556 9106. Fax: 021-556 9107. Closing date: May 17, 1985.

Portsmouth Polytechnic

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from well qualified graduates, preferably with a higher degree, who can teach a range of courses but with special interest in Mechanical Engineering.

The Department runs a comprehensive range of degree and diploma courses in the field of Mechanical Engineering and is seeking to expand its range of service work.

Applicants should be well qualified with relevant experience in the field of Mechanical Engineering, particularly in the area of scheduling and simulation.

Salary: £7,440-£12,600 per annum.

Application forms and further details obtainable from the Personnel Office, Portsmouth Polytechnic, Portsmouth PO1 2EX. Telephone: (0705) 51111. Ext. 111.

An Equal Opportunities Employer.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Edinburgh

Reproductive Endocrinology Laboratory

SENIOR LECTURER (NON-CLINICAL)

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer from the University of Edinburgh.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the laboratory and for the supervision of research students.

Applicants should be well qualified with relevant experience in the field of Reproductive Endocrinology, particularly in the area of scheduling and simulation.

Salary: £7,440-£12,600 per annum.

Application forms and further details obtainable from the Personnel Office, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH8 8JH. Telephone: (0131) 662211. Ext. 111.

An Equal Opportunities Employer.

University of Birmingham

Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Centre for Reproductive Biology

SENIOR LECTURER

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer from the University of Birmingham.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the laboratory and for the supervision of research students.

Applicants should be well qualified with relevant experience in the field of Reproductive Biology, particularly in the area of scheduling and simulation.

Salary: £7,440-£12,600 per annum.

Application forms and further details obtainable from the Personnel Office, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. Telephone: (021) 6162211. Ext. 111.

An Equal Opportunities Employer.

The University of Hull

LECTURERSHIP IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for two posts of Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering in the Department of Engineering Design and Manufacture.

Candidates should have a good Honours Degree in Mechanical Engineering, together with appropriate research and industrial experience and be suitably qualified for the status of Chartered Engineer.

Applications (three copies) with names of three referees, should be sent to: The Personnel Officer, University of Hull, Hull HU6 7RX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. By May 24, 1985.

Further details and application form from: The Personnel Officer, University of Hull, Hull HU6 7RX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. By May 24, 1985.

Salary: £7,440-£12,600 per annum.

Application forms and further details obtainable from the Personnel Office, University of Hull, Hull HU6 7RX. Telephone: (0482) 482211. Ext. 111.

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The University of Hull

DIARY

MR KINNOCK is backing Mr. Ron Todd in the re-election for the general secretaryship of the TGWU, which is only understandable in view of their coordinated approach to the balloting-row. But it is, all the same, in contrast to the first poll in which Mr. Kinnock voted for Mr. Todd's rival, George Wright, and made no secret in private of his hopes that Mr. Wright would deliver the TGWU behind Mr. K's approach for many years to come.

The switch to Mr. Todd has created a breach in the South Wales "turf" between Kinnock, who is a TGWU-sponsored MP, and Mr. Wright, the union's Welsh regional secretary. There could be a frosty encounter between the two men when Mr. K addresses the Welsh TUC Conference on Friday.

THE Reagans will be represented in Moscow during this commemorative week, after all, Ron Jar is spending all week there with his wife and a couple of friends, doing the tourist spots, hoping to meet some ordinary Russians and possibly some Soviet officials, if they can find them. Ron Jar, 27, who is on friendly terms with his dad, reportedly hopes to get some freelance journalism out of the trip. He stresses it's an unofficial mission. The US Ambassador just happened to put flowers in his bedroom, that's all.

MR ANTHONY Blount's recent book on publishing has a helpful chapter on publicity. "I am ever alert," he writes, "for opportunities to push my wares." So we should have taken the book's publishers, Jonathan Cape, two weeks to get round to sending a copy, as requested. He refers us to the erratum slip on the back of the title page apologising to Mr. John Stroud. He talks of "learned friends and interlocutors." Oh, dear. The slip occurs on page 161. The page before the helpful section on libel.

DIARY Money-Saving Tips (number 18). On May 8 a BBC video, *Friday Day 1985*, is on sale for £19.95. To save yourself £19.95 simply set your video recorder to record the very same programme as it goes out on BBC 1 on the previous evening, May 7, Simple! But true!

NO ONE has yet suggested that the US manufacturing industry be taken over by the Media or General Jarrold on the grounds that either could manage the business less corruptly or more efficiently. But it can only be a matter of time. On the current score 45 of the top 100 Pentagon suppliers are being investigated for possible criminal charges relating to selling contracts. Latest discovery: one company attempting to bill the long-suffering US taxpayer for \$10,713 worth of executive haircuts.

IT IS true that Mrs. Enoch Powell is a talkative. But is it wholly fair to describe a conversation with her in the terms employed by her local paper, the *Burton Trader*: "like trying to stem a flood with a colander"?

WHAT hope is there of ever getting inside the mind of Mr. Maxwell? Only last week he issued a dictum banning henceforth "naked breasts from their regular slot in the *Spottish Daily Record*. While the *Mirror*, after breaching outside with the flimsy, suddenly burst forth yesterday with a nineteenth-century frontal all over the front page.

MR ANTHONY Beaumont-Dark, Tory MP for Selly Oak, lashed out at BBC extravagance at the weekend. The charm of Mr. Beaumont-Dark is the cozy knowledge that, for the cost of a local phone call, he will obligingly flash out at an inebriated range of targets more or less to order. He is king of those back-benchers rather unkindly referred to as "the rent-a-quotes".

But is he? During the month of May the *Diary* plans to monitor the cream of the rent-a-quotes to see who really is the most verbose and yet versatile. It is certain that Mr. Geoffrey Dickens (coming out only last week at the M15 sex offender) will put up a good show. As will Mr. George Foulkes. Not to mention Mr. Nicholas Winterton, Miss Jill Knight, Mr. Reddy Taylor, Mr. David Whitton or Mr. Martin Plummer. Readers are invited to join in the monitoring process and to nominate these or other candidates. Each entry must be supported by a newspaper clipping or press release.

Alan Rusbridger

THE FUTURE BUILDERS

In the second of his three-part study of the men who will shape the architecture of the third millennium, **MARTIN PAWLEY** meets Richard Rogers, the High Tech inheritor of the classical preoccupation

The line running from Palladio to Palumbo

Richard Rogers: architect of order and reason—picture by Martin Argles (left); the Lloyds of London building—picture by John Donat (right)



RICHARD ROGERS is a young looking 51. Compared with Pto the Younger when he became Prime Minister, or Alexander the Great ruler of the known world, he is an old man. But as an architect he is young, with his most productive years still before him. The anticipation of great works in declining years is something that artists share with politicians and very few others: elsewhere optimum performance is expected before 30, and the "serpentine" years after that. The wisdom of age has become a privilege: consider the fate of the bishops of the Church, whose reputations can be set at naught by political displeasure.

To be a mature architect working with a young technology is an even more complicated predicament. A visitor familiar only with his works might expect Richard Rogers to talk in buzz-words about lasers and silicon chips, cellular radio, RAM and ROM, plastics and alloys, Teflon-coated this and that, cars... perhaps even settlements in outer space. But this is not the day-to-day discourse of the architect of the Centre Pompidou in Paris, the most successful public building in modern times—the Immos microchip factory in Newport, the notorious "rod" National Gallery competition entry, and the new £160 million Lloyds of London building.

JARNDYCE v Jarndyce was never so drawn out nor dramatic as a case as Taylor v Davis.

All this considered, I dare say Charles Dickens himself would have approved: he always reckoned he was a man of the people, the third episode of BBC 2's classic serial *Bleak House* which swam mistily into view in the early hours of Monday morning—put off by the continuing saga of Dennis Taylor's unlikely snooker epic—will be repeated this evening at 6 o'clock, replacing *Laramie*.

It was well past midnight and the lights were still on all over England when Taylor, the tubby little Welsher outside with the flimsy, glinting, suddenly burst forth yesterday with a nineteenth-century frontal all over the front page.

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few modern paintings, prints and pieces of sculpture—evidence perhaps of his more successful opponents, the recumbent pitched-roofers of the Tate Gallery—is it, or at least the "it" that visitors are allowed to see.

Like his flat, his appearance still bears the strong imprint of student life. Less utterly careless than that of Callaghan and his sweatshirts, the current Rogers wardrobe appears to consist of shoulderpadless jackets that might have been made from old Confederate Army blankets, elephant cord trousers, capacious in the modern manner, and shoes that alone betray some complicity with 20th century technology; not trainers exactly, but welded light blue kryptonite sports numbers suitable for being, jumping or standing still.

It is difficult to get Richard Rogers to talk about architecture in the Third Millennium: "I can tell you one thing," he says, "it will be a lot more complex than you think." He admits reluctantly at first. He sees his duty with critics and journalists as stressing the importance of the past and the presentation of a link between the problems faced by Brunelleschi, Alberti and Palladio working in stone, and his own problems in the vastly expanded world of materials technology.

Dennis Taylor: glint in the eye

FRANK KEATING savours a battle royal on television

around Multibroadcast when Botham was battling against Australia on Saturday afternoon—or even the mid-week morning when Willis was bowling in the same series. Or the Gillette semifinal at Old Trafford when Lancashire beat Gloucester and David Hughes's sixes just saved the 9 o'clock news being put back.

This Sunday night drama was foreshadowed for taking us so by surprise. For two weeks the moving wallpaper has been gently unravelling in everybody's sitting room—a softly clicking kaleidoscope of colours over the in the corner, accompanied by a

High-tech has been dismissed as "keeping water out with glue" by one of its more successful opponents, the recumbent pitched-roofers of the Tate Gallery. Rogers would not agree, but he would accept that problems like keeping water out, along with such eternal questions as where the entrance should be, and how a certain space can be made to attract occupants, are not overcome simply by using neoprene and glass.

High technology architecture is the true heir of Modern Architecture in so far as it has taken on the same task of adapting the materials and methods of a fast-evolving technology to the making of buildings.

The engineer Peter Rice, who worked with Rogers on the Pompidou Centre and other buildings, has described what the architect does in an environment dominated by leading-edge structural considerations: "He brings a line, visual appreciation of the way the engineer's design is perceived. The visual importance of the joint in relation to the members that meet at it, the balance... It's almost like the

I rang a friend in Belfast to offer him some sort of second-hand congratulations. He had been unable to watch the last frame and had locked himself in another room. Rather like boxing with McGulgan, snooker in Ulster has crossed the sectarian divide. It is the working class past-time. Higgins is from the Donegal Road, Taylor from Coalbrook, in Tyrone, hitherto best known as the scene of the first reverberating Civil Rights march in 1968.

Taylor's parents named their tubby Dennis with two Ns after Dennis Haughey, the SDLP politician whom mum thought "a fine wee lad". His mother died last year and he seriously thought of packing up the game. He had only won £15,000 last year and had Dennis Coleman and Brendan to educate. He rang his father Tom in the middle of the wee hours on Monday and could hear the hands playing down the street.

Next week Taylor, who has since settled in Lancashire, returns to his beloved Province where for two nights in Antigua at the Riverside, he takes on the locals who have been battling for months to play him in the Sunday News competition.

The cheese from the beleaguered old gap-toothed bleak houses next week will match those across the water well after midnight on Sunday. And the bloodshot eyes at that time, day will be covered the same.

work of a sculptor. In his dialogue with the engineer he refines the form in relation to an image so that ultimately it is explainable at a simpler level. He is more interested in the image that is being achieved than in what is actually taking place."

High-technology is an architecture of order and reason, not emotion and prejudice. It is to triumph in the Third Millennium it will require settled power structures and large, stable industries with which to work. Part of its basic battle with the rabble of community activist architecture and the technological know-nothingism of conservation concerns the question of whether order of this kind will wax or wane.

Rogers has described architectural practice at the end of the 20th century as taking place under conditions of continual attack. He accepts that the conflict between new buildings and conservation is an island crowded with existing buildings is intensifying and unprecedented, but he also believes that a compromise is possible. "The problem lies in

defining the qualitative values necessary to justify new building. Hope in the future is rooted in the memory of the past, for without memory there is no history and no knowledge."

In conversation this man of the future will talk of nothing but the past, alluding only reluctantly to his own research company—Richard Rogers PA Technology—which was founded 15 years ago, and resolutely refusing to discuss the shape of the world into which his own best buildings are clearly pointed. Is the Centre Pompidou or the Immos building a structure of the 21st century? "The decision is yours," he replies inscrutably. "Certainly they are the two completed buildings that have given me the greatest enjoyment. I hope they capture the spirit of today."

He goes on: "In Britain we suffer from a particularly disabling disease which tends to romanticise everything that has lost its purpose... anything that is old. Nostalgic revisionists and those whose opinions are controlled by public opinion polls don't know what they are missing. The problem of anything new is getting over inbuilt prejudice. It is a problem that has always existed. When you are confronted with a new design you have to try to withdraw your prejudice of what you imagine the design is like

and replace it with the reality of what it is. Ideas fluctuate between extravagance and vigour, between scientific certainty and romantic historicism. For what you call high-tech architecture to triumph in the 21st century it will have to improve upon the past. As Buckminster Fuller once said: 'Anticipatory design consists of testing against yesterday so that we may build today whilst trying to anticipate tomorrow'."

The invocation of Richard Buckminster Fuller, the American pioneer of advanced technology building design who died in 1983, is appropriate. Richard Rogers is of the generation most influenced by that great figure and his own career with teaching at Harvard and commissions more frequent overseas than in Britain, is beginning to assume the global reach that enabled him to transcend the pleasurable quarrels of any island in a blur of travel and consultation.

His blankness about a future that must in some respects be with us already, like his concentration on analogies with a past that is lost beyond recall, reflects the life experience of an immensely successful man. It is a way of talking and thinking that has grown from his way of designing and his way of conducting his career.

MARTIN WOOLLACOTT meets the premier closest to Washington's economic heart

Canada's new Statesman

MR BRIAN MULRONEY, the Canadian Prime Minister, calls himself, "the new kid on the block." In London he talks with Mrs. Thatcher before going on to Bonn, he makes it clear that he is approaching his first summit in a mood of caution combined with curiosity.

But he said yesterday, he will carry on the Canadian tradition of speaking up for the developing countries in the convalescence of the rich. "In some way I'm going to be speaking for our friends in the Third World who are not sitting at that table," Mr. Mulroney said. "What about some further thought for the dispossessed?... this is a very important question for Canada."

New boy on the block Mr. Mulroney may be, but he is not lacking in street wisdom, frequently of the kind that involves crossing to the other side to avoid an unnecessary fight. In the eight months since he led the Conservatives to a resounding victory over Mr. John Turner's Liberals, he has lived up to his conciliatory reputation, both in domestic and international affairs.

Like Britain and most other Nato countries, Canada has endorsed Star Wars research while hinting at doubts about the desirability of the programme. Mr. Mulroney also repeated yesterday that he is less than convinced of the need for Canadian participation in such research — a process where we don't call the shots and over whose parameters we have no control. "The Canadian government is still studying Mr. Casper Weinberger's invitation to join in SDI research work."

Mr. Weinberger caused something of a furore in Canada by appearing to suggest that cruise weapons might at some point be deployed in Canada, whose provision of testing facilities for the missiles is already controversial. Mr. Mulroney came as close to an angry

tone as seems to be possible for him in dismissing this. "Whatever Mr. Weinberger said is irrelevant, absolutely irrelevant, because there is no way any weapons can be deployed in Canada without the permission of the Canadian government. Our soil is free from nuclear weapons and we plan to keep it that way."

The balance any Canadian leader has to maintain is between deployed in Canada without operation, as an inescapably junior partner, with the United States and the maintenance of sovereignty. This way: "We are very loyal to our friends but very bloody-minded about our independence." Perhaps the circle isn't as easily squared as all that, but Mr. Mulroney's affable and judicious style makes it seem as if it can be.

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A whirlwind romance for Bristow?

As Westland fights for survival, Michael Smith looks at the surprise bid



Alan Bristow: expert opportunist or misguided romantic?

EXPERT opportunists or misguided romantics? That, inevitably, is the question following the surprise \$80 million take-over bid by entrepreneurs, Alan Bristow and Alan Curtis for Westland, the country's sole manufacturer of helicopters.

On the face of it, Bristow and Curtis are bidding for a great deal of trouble if their ambitions and slightly audacious offer for Westland should succeed.

The reason is that Westland is facing a severe sales, production and eventual cash crisis that inevitably poses a serious question mark over the company's ability to remain independent.

The heart of the problem is the substantial gap emerging in Westland's production line between old established helicopters like the Sea King and Lynx and the advanced new Westland 30.

Westland's production lines at Yeovil in Somerset have enough work on Sea Kings and Lynx to ensure adequate work until mid 1987 at the latest. But a yawning gap is beginning to appear thereafter unless Westland can clinch sales of the W30.

The company is planning its hopes on selling W30s to the

Indian Government and, more important, to the British Army as a replacement for around 100 ageing Wessex and Puma troop carrying helicopters.

However Westland's hopes have been severely rocked by a growing reluctance by the Indians to buy the W30, despite considerable pressure from Mrs Thatcher on Indian premier, Rajiv Gandhi on her recent visit to the East. The Indians, it seems, would prefer to buy Puma helicopters from France.

But an even bigger blow has come from the British Army which has indicated unofficially that it does not regard the W30 as the ideal replacement for the Wessex and Puma. For Westland this probably means the loss of orders worth \$500 million and a big question mark over the whole of the W30 project.

After all, if Britain's Ministry of Defence does not buy the helicopter, it will hardly be surprising if other defence forces opt out.

Westland has seen the problem emerging and has been pressing the Army to buy the W30, both to fill its production lines in the late 1980s and a desperate need for a cash shortfall.

ing competition in defence sales. Sales of military helicopters account for around 80 per cent of world sales.

At the same time, the major helicopter makers are generally subsidiaries of much larger undertakings, like Sikorsky within the United Technologies conglomerate, Aerospatiale within the French aerospace giant, Aerospatiale and Bell inside the Textron group of America.

Westland stands alone and in theory its natural partner should be British Aerospace.

However British Aerospace has made it abundantly clear that it does not want to be saddled with Westland's difficulties. More the company's reluctance to expand into the helicopter industry has probably been reinforced by the Government's decision to sell its 48 per cent share stake at past of this week's \$600 million BAE share offering.

If they succeed, though, Bristow and Curtis will face exactly the same difficulties which BAE felt they could live without.

Westland either under existing or the Bristow-Curtis ownership will remain short of work from 1987 onwards, lacking an attractive product range for the remainder of the 1980s and probably still short of close enough links with other helicopter manufacturers.

Could it be that Bristow and Curtis know something the rest of us don't?

City divided on some key SE reforms

The small broking firms are under threat and they are angry. Margareta Pagano reports

TEMPERATURES are running high in the City. Anger over some of the Stock Exchange's key reforms, which will see substantial personal fortunes handed out to many members while others see their livelihood swept away, is building up a tremendous head of steam.

Resistance to the proposed changes is now so great that many of the Government's staunchest supporters are even threatening to switch votes if it stands by and watches the proposals go through unchanged.

The Government is hardly likely to lose any sleep over the threats, but they do indicate just how deep the bitterness—even jealousy—is among the more conservative members of the small stockbroking firms which make up about half of the exchange's 4,500 members.

Many of the dissidents are known for their Luddite approach to change. They oppose the Luddite system, the Stock Exchange building, and more recently letting women onto the floor. Opposition to the key changes—which will allow outside control of Stock Exchange firms for the first time—was inevitable. For if the reforms go through, the small stockbroking firms will be forced to make money either from broking or dealing. The Government will go to the wall.

But this time support for the rebels appears to have grown to such an extent that the exchange's hierarchy and senior officials admit that June's crucial vote hangs on the knife-edge.


Rough estimates suggest members will overwhelmingly reject the share structure proposals—which would give members a ceiling of £10,000 for their five shares. This requires a 75 per cent majority. But the simple majority vote required to pass the rule allowing outside firms full ownership of member firms is extremely slim.

Even if this vote were lost, the council does have the power to amend constitutional rules without resort to the membership. But the council is unlikely to want to bully changes through unless severely pressed—perhaps by the authorities or the Bank of England, who are keen to see the London Market open up to international competition.

Lobbying on both sides is getting intense. With just five weeks to go before the extraordinary meeting on June 4 the rebels have started canvassing in earnest to try to get the resolutions defeated.

Mr Derek Greenwood, a partner at Seymour, Pierce, is chairman of the six-man steering committee representing several small broking firms who are opposed to many of the White Paper's proposals. Mr Greenwood is particularly keen to prevent the proposal allowing control to pass to outsiders.

He suggests the committee reflects several different points of view but there is a fundamental agreement that the exchange is moving too quickly towards a dual capacity system. "We are basically playing for time," he stresses. "I am not a Luddite



SUN ALLIANCE INSURANCE GROUP

Comments by the Chairman - Lord Aldington

Summary of Results - 1984

	Sun Alliance and Phoenix 1984	Sun Alliance 1983
Premium income		
General insurance	1,606.7	884.8
Long-term insurance	595.1	244.3
	2,111.8	1,179.1
General insurance underwriting loss	(198.7)	(67.4)
Long-term insurance profits	18.4	8.5
Investment and other income	227.9	132.3
Group profit before taxation	47.6	73.4
Taxation	4.1	26.3
Group profit after taxation	43.5	47.1
Minority interests	6.5	1.1
Group net profit for year	37.0	46.0
Adjustment to exclude net loss incurred by Phoenix prior to acquisition	4.0	—
Profit attributable to Shareholders	41.0	46.0
Dividend	30.6	27.6
Profit Retained	10.4	18.4
Earnings per Share	20.8p	23.3p
Dividend per Share	15.5p	14.0p

This is the fourteenth and last occasion on which I shall be reporting to you on the affairs of the Sun Alliance Group. 1984 was an exceptionally eventful year. It brought for us an appalling underwriting loss, the consequence of the almost world-wide state of extreme adversity that afflicts general insurance business; it provided further proof of the importance and value of the strong financial position of our Group, which has been steadily built up over many years; and, thirdly, the year 1984 gave us just the opportunity for expansion for which we had hoped.

Our inherent financial strength and very high solvency margin enabled us to respond positively and decisively when the Directors of the Phoenix Assurance Company invited us in June last to consider acquiring that Office; and our immediate response and ability to finance a cash bid made it possible to negotiate reasonable and satisfactory terms.

We have no doubt at all that bringing together the Sun Alliance and the Phoenix holds great promise for the future. In many desirable ways our businesses complement or reinforce each other. I am happy to report that integrating our operations has been proceeding apace in a notably harmonious and constructive atmosphere—a testimony to the high quality of leadership and of understanding at all levels both in the Phoenix and in Sun Alliance.

In several countries the Phoenix has operated on a merged basis with other insurance companies and we have recently agreed terms to acquire the minority interests of their partners in Australia and South Africa. There will, of course, be attendant costs and strains in the short term, not least upon our staffs; and we might well have wished for more settled and prosperous times in which to rationalise and reorganise our businesses. But speedy and harmonious integration will help to solve some of the trading problems that face us and will provide a sound and improved structure for a satisfying career in our Group.

The acquisition of the Phoenix became effective on 17th August, 1984, and the trading results, although shown on a consolidated basis, have been treated as pre or post acquisition profits.

A sizeable part of the Phoenix's worth, for which we have effectively paid cash, consists of its Life business. We already had in the Sun Alliance a larger and extremely valuable Life business which does not appear in the balance sheet as an asset and we have decided not to ascribe what would inevitably be arbitrary values to the Life business. Accordingly, we have written off the value of the Phoenix Life business in the accounts against revaluation reserve.

Putting aside these technical matters, the reality is clear—the true net worth of the Group has been augmented.

I have already referred to our huge underwriting losses; that others, and particularly those with larger interests in North America, have fared even worse does not lessen the concern with which we must regard them.

Our largest sources of loss at home were in the commercial fire, homeowners and motor classes. Abroad we suffered heavily in the United States, Canada, Puerto Rico and Holland and reinsurance losses, where we have very significantly reduced our business, continued at a high, although diminished, level.

Investment income again rose despite the borrowing and other costs that were incurred in financing the acquisition of the Phoenix. The world's stock markets performed well in sterling terms, partly reflecting the pound's weakness, so that overall we ended the year with a very modest trading profit and a considerably strengthened balance sheet. Realised profits, after tax, amounted to £29m; further unrealised appreciation in the assets amounted to £111m, after writing down the Phoenix's Life business which was itself, I should remind you, valued last year at between some £150/180m.

While we may be thankful for this it is unlikely that the world's insurance industry, taken as a whole, can continue to function for long without a fairly massive and sustained move back to underwriting profitability. Already, insurance failures around the world are happening; others may become inevitable. The potentially devastating losses that the United States liability and legal systems threaten to produce are incalculable. Care for the consumer is right and admirable in any society; but consumerism that runs rampant can cripple productive industry and the insurance industry which safeguards it. So can deteriorating standards of law and order.

There are now encouraging signs to be seen that more insurers are belatedly appreciating their true plight. Reinsurance and some liability and other covers are disappearing or becoming more expensive to buy; rates in general are firming, sometimes markedly.

In our judgement, however, much more is necessary and it is to be hoped that the slowly growing realisation that the turn in market conditions will do little to restore profitability in the near future may be salutary.

DIVIDEND

The year's trading result might argue for caution but the Group's strength and investment performance enable us to continue our established practice of maintaining and, where possible, improving the dividend in real terms. The Directors have resolved to declare a total of 15.5p per share compared with 14p paid for 1983. Our interim dividend of 5.75p was paid in January and the final dividend of 9.75p will be paid on 5th July.

DIRECTORS

Since the acquisition of the shares of Phoenix Assurance, we have happily been able first to welcome to the Board Mr. J. O. Hambro, Chairman of Phoenix, and Mr. R. K. Bishop, Chief General Manager of the Company who is also the present Chairman of the British Insurance Association; and later Mr. D. B. Money-Coutts, the Deputy Chairman, and Mr. K. Wilkinson, the Deputy Chief General Manager. These appointments both mark the happy integration of our two businesses and strengthen our Board.

Mr. Henry Lambert, who has been a Deputy Chairman since 1983, has been elected by the Board to succeed me after the Annual General Meeting.

CONCLUSION

Looking back over the statements which I have made to you since 1972, I find a constant theme: good insurers must aim for a profit on underwriting account, and though in troubled times, caused by inflation and other things, this may not be possible, in the long run we must get back to profitability in underwriting; in underwriting conditions and high interest rates may mask the damaging effect of underwriting losses, but it is not wise to count on those conditions lasting for ever; and thirdly, a high solvency margin, the result of first-rate investment policy and financial prudence, provides not only a safeguard for rough underwriting conditions, but a springboard for future expansion. Inflation since 1971 has reduced the value of the pound by 34% times. Shareholders' funds with the addition of a rights issue in 1975 which raised £37.5m have increased by almost ten times.

Throughout this period our management have battled sensibly and courageously to keep a reasonable share of the business and to increase that share when conditions seemed right. They have carried through necessary and timely reorganisations in methods and improved data processing. They have sharpened up their competitive ability in the market place. And our Investment and Estates Departments have seized the opportunities in changing market conditions to secure substantial growth in our assets and reserves.

Growth of our Life insurance business has been equally remarkable in this period. Our long-term insurance funds, without taking account of Phoenix, have grown more than seven times and in recent years particularly, we have made a real impact on increasing our share in this market.

Those are the achievements. The appalling underwriting conditions to which I have so constantly referred do not detract from that success, but rather emphasise it. Because I constantly remind myself, I may perhaps remind you once again that the purpose of insurance, and the very reason why our policyholders come to us, is to guard against calamities and catastrophes. If there were none, there would be a much smaller market for insurance companies. Our Group's strength will always lie in the skills and prudence of our underwriters, matched by the financial strength behind them, provided by the skills of our investors.

The Annual General Meeting of Sun Alliance and London Insurance plc will be held on 22nd May, 1985 at the Head Office, Bartholomew Lane, London EC2.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

Ministry of Energy and Chemical and
Petrochemical Industries

NATIONAL OIL WELL COMPANY

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CALL TO TENDER

No. 9120.AY/DIV

The National Oil Well Company (ENTP) is launching a National and International Call to Tender for the supply of

SOLDERING EQUIPMENT

This invitation to Tender is addressed solely to production companies, amalgamations, company representatives and other intermediaries being excluded, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 78-02 of 11th February, 1978, concerning the state monopoly on foreign trade.

Companies interested in this invitation to Tender may obtain specifications on payment of 400 Algerian dinars, from the following address: Entreprise Nationale des Travaux aux Puits, Direction des Approvisionnements, 16 Route de Meftah, Oued Smar, El-Harrach, Alger, Algeria — as from the publication date of this notice.

Tenders drawn up in five (5) copies, should be sent in double-sealed and registered packet, to the Secretariat of the Direction Approvisionnement at the above address.

The outer envelope must be anonymous, carrying no marking except the endorsement 'Appel d'Offres National et International No. 9120 AY/DIV. Confidentiel — A Ne Pas Ouvrir'.

Tenders must arrive by noon on Saturday, June 15, 1985, at the latest. The option period shall be 180 days as from the closing date of this invitation to Tender.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND CHEMICAL AND
PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

NATIONAL OIL WELL COMPANY

(ENTREPRISE NATIONALE DES TRAVAUX AUX PUITES)

NOTICE OF UNRESTRICTED INTERNATIONAL CALL TO TENDER No. 09093.AY/MF

THE NATIONAL OIL WELL COMPANY (ENTP) IS LAUNCHING AN INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER OPEN TO ALL COMPETITORS, FOR THE PROVISION OF:

- LOT 1 DRILL COLLARS
- LOT 2 ROTARY TABLE 27 1/2" x 17 1/2"
- LOT 3 CENTRIFUGAL MUD PUMPS
- CENTRIFUGAL WATER PUMPS
- ELECTRICAL PUMPS FOR WATER

This invitation to tender is addressed solely to Production Companies, amalgamations, company representatives and other intermediaries being excluded in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 78-02 of 11 February 1978, concerning the state monopoly on foreign trade.

Companies interested in this Call to Tender may obtain specifications on payment of the sum of four hundred (400) Algerian Dinars, from the following address:

ENTREPRISE NATIONALE DES TRAVAUX AUX PUITES (ENTP)
DIRECTION DES APPROVISIONNEMENTS
16 ROUTE DE MEFTAH
OUED SMAR
EL HARRACH, ALGER, ALGERIA

As from the publication date of this notice.

Offers drawn up in five (05) copies should be sent in double sealed and registered packet to the Secretariat de la Direction Approvisionnement at the above address.

The outer envelope must be anonymous, carrying no marking except the endorsement 'Appel a la Concurrence International Ouvert, Numero 09093.AY/MF — Confidentiel — a ne pas Ouvrir'.

The closing date for receipt of offers is set at 45 days as from the publication date of this notice.

Companies will be held by their offers for 180 days after the closing date of this invitation to tender.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

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(ENTREPRISE NATIONALE DES TRAVAUX AUX PUITES)

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THE NATIONAL OIL WELL COMPANY (ENTP) IS LAUNCHING AN INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER OPEN TO ALL COMPETITORS, FOR THE PROVISION OF:

- LOT NO. 1 WASHOVER PIPE
- LOT NO. 2 MUD PUMP PRESSURE GAUGE
- PUMP SPEED INDICATORS
- R.P.M. ROTARY SPEED METER
- LOT NO. 3 WEIGHT INDICATORS
- LOT NO. 4 COMPLETE MANUAL TONGS FOR DRILL COLLAR, DRILL PIPE AND CASING
- LOT NO. 5 2-3/4" x 132" — 350T WELDLESS LINK
- LOT NO. 6 DRILL PIPE ELEVATORS
- LOT NO. 7 ROTARY SLIPS FOR DRILL PIPES 5" & 3 1/2"
- LOT NO. 8 PIN DRIVE ROLLER KELLY PUSHING AND SQUARE DRIVE ROLLER KELLY PUSHING
- LOT NO. 9 ROTATING AND CIRCULATING HEAD
- LOT NO. 10 LOWER KELLY GUARD VALVE
- LOT NO. 11 FISHING TOOLS
- LOT NO. 12 AUTOLOCK SAFETY JOINT
- LOT NO. 13 HYDRAULIC ROCK BIT UNDERREAMER
- LOT NO. 14 CHECK VALVE
- LOT NO. 15 UPPER KELLY COCKS

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Disputes putting strain on Gatt

ON the menu at today's

meeting of the Gatt Council in Geneva will be Japanese leather, North African lemons, and — tasty canned peaches from the kitchens of Western Europe.

Under any other circumstances this would seem like exotic fare. But in the Gatt Council it is more likely to produce indignation. All three items have been the subject of irritating trade squabbles which have seriously taxed the patience of the council's 84 members — and more important — the Gatt's machinery for settling disputes.

The three disputes involve complaints by the United States. One accuses the European Community of penalising American citrus growers by giving favourable access to citrus fruits from the Mediterranean basin.

A second complaint accuses the Community of subsidising the processing of fruit, thus waging out gains won by the US during the Tokyo and Kennedy trade liberalising rounds. The third charges Japan with restricting imports of leather.

The disputes have landed before the Gatt Council just as the organisation starts gearing itself up for another trade round.

The battle lines for and against a new round have already been drawn. In one corner are those who believe in what some term the "big bang" theory, according to which Gatt and world trade, needs a highly publicised shot of adrenalin every few years.

Champions of this group is the Reagan Administration, which argues that the Gatt can no longer afford to ignore trade in services.

In the other corner are developing countries, which say that the Gatt should not take another step into the unknown while so much of the existing machinery still needs to be improved.

The Gatt machinery for settling disputes is one such element. The majority of trade disputes are settled amicably out of court. If this is not possible, the offended party can appeal to the Gatt Council for action.

Some governments, it must be stressed, believe in this machinery more than others. Australia, Canada and New Zealand are particularly keen on it.

At the Gatt, 1982, ministerial conference they argued that panels took too long to deliver their judgments, that the judgments were often too wishy washy, and often ignored by the muggers. The Gatt itself had no mechanism for following up, and making sure panel recommendations were implemented.

The Gatt ministerial conference came up with a convoluted formula for tightening up the system. But it is clear from the three current disputes that much still needs to be done. The complaint against Japanese leather first went before a panel in 1978. Six years later, it is back before a second panel. Nothing has changed.

The other two complaints against the European Community, on citrus and canned fruits, were before panels in 1982. Only now are the panel recommendations being considered by the council.

The Canadians, not surprisingly, are still pressing for a tougher, more rigorous system. The problem is that the issues at stake in disputes often do not lend themselves to straightforward verdicts. The basic law is, the judge will have a hard time making up his mind.

Take the dispute over citrus. Under Article 24 the Gatt bows to reality and allows preferential agreements even though they are by their very essence a derogation from the Gatt principle of non-discrimination.

This is a recipe for confusion. Thus, the panel on citrus fruits has avoided passing judgment on the actual arrangement between the European Community and Mediterranean fruit growers but found US producers have been penalised and called on the EEC to pay compensation.

At the last council meeting the Community reacted with fury, charging that this called Article 24 into question. Rubbish, said the Americans, you guys are simply breaking the rule.

Article 16 forbids the subsidising of agricultural exports if this leads to an "inequitable share of world trade." This, of course is impossible to define. The drafters of Article 16 were unable to make it more precise. It is hardly surprising that Gatt panels have also failed.

One begins to see the argument of the developing countries: is there really anything to be gained from launching into a new round and taking services on board, when so much could be improved in the existing system? The answer to this is probably yes — but only if an honest attempt is made to put agriculture, textiles, and safeguards, firmly on the Gatt's agenda. This will meet with plenty of resistance from the Community and the US.

Independent takes on state

Robert Whyman in Tokyo at ringside for Sato's latest fight

TALJI SATO, self-styled defender of free trade, is back in the ring for a second round in his fight against Japan's protectionist bureaucracy. The small independent petrol retailer claims that the powerful Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), which thwarted his recent plan to market petroleum from Singapore, has used its muscle to prevent a new attempt to offer motorists a better deal at the petrol-station. Mr Sato, a former boxer who owns seven garages and many more franchises, now claims that MITI was responsible for pressure on the Philippines National Oil Corporation to halt a contracted shipment of petroleum.

The shipment, which under the contract should have arrived several days ago, had not left Manila as of Thursday and Mr Sato strongly suspects that the state owned corporation is backing away, out of fear of offending Japanese government and big business interests. He sees publicity in the world press as the last hope of getting the petroleum moving again.

The Mr Sato, a crewcut businessman who is fast becoming a thorn in the bureaucratic flesh, offers this as further evidence of trade practices that have brought Japan into ill odour with its trading partners. If a Japanese trader is squeezed by the nation's bureaucracy, what chances does the foreign businessman have of cracking this toughest of markets?

MITI moved swiftly and firmly to stifle the cheeky attempt by Mr Sato, president of Lions Petroleum to import refined petroleum directly by passing the Japanese refineries and saving consumers 20 yen on a litre. In the first round of a fight that has transformed him into an international champion of free trade, Mr Sato revealed to foreign journalists in January how he had been summarily told by MITI not to proceed with importation of 3,000 kilolitres of petroleum he had bought in Singapore.

Though the ministry has no legal authority to prevent such imports, it has a formidable arsenal of "administrative guidance," a subtle device for manipulating the market mechanism without written regulations. MITI warned Mr Sato that the im-

port would "accelerate price competition" among Japan's 50,000 garages. That was just what Mr Sato wanted, and he went ahead with the import, only to be suddenly told by his bank that it was suspending credit.

The bank's manager told Mr Sato he could not lend to a firm "opposing the country's policies." And the self-made entrepreneur told foreign journalists he was convinced the petroleum association, consisting of Japanese refineries had applied pressure on the bank. Officials of MITI denied the allegations, and said pressure would not have been needed. According to Naohiro Amaya, senior advisor to MITI and its former deputy vice minister, Mr Sato was bound to run into difficulties even though MITI doesn't have mandatory powers to

slow to the Philippines three days later to meet executives of the national oil company, and was told the petroleum was in the tanker already but waiting for government approval before it could be shipped.

Mr Sato sees the hand of MITI at work behind the scenes. If the ministry, which has a representative at the Japanese embassy in Manila, pointed to the financial risks of a deal which it did not approve of, that would explain why the Philippines government is having second thoughts and holding it up. Although the deal was signed between a state oil company and a private importer, the credit arrangements are government to government, he says.

"I am very angry about this," says the pugacious Mr Sato. "Japan is not a military power any more. Instead

for Japanese industry, particularly its big boys. Foreign businessmen would clearly prefer to have the rules of the game in writing so the Japanese procedures look distinctly devious.

"Administrative guidance" can be a request, a recommendation, a warning, a directive — or a comment slipped in between mouthfuls by a MITI division head attending a weekly luncheon meeting of, for instance, petrochemical company executives. Naohiro Amaya, the former deputy vice minister of MITI says it's hard to categorise. "It's like the Japanese language — the nuances depend mainly on relations and occasions."

The system has its critics even in the inner temples of big business. "It is time for administrative guidance to come out of the club rooms and conference halls and into the open with explicit, formal announcements," Masaki Yoshida, president of Mitsubishi Petrochemical and a former MITI official, has said.

But though MITI lost most of its explicit control powers over industry as Japan prospered, it still has a remarkable degree of control in the tight-knit relationship between government and big business. This is shown by the case of Mr Sato, champion of cheap petroleum, but MITI deserves credit as the architect of state-guided high growth through a highly successful industrial policy.

By overseeing the shift out of declining "smokestack" industries into emerging, knowledge intensive sectors, it has helped equip Japan to fight foreign competition in global markets. Recently, the admiration of MITI's prowess has been transformed into attacks on its practice of "targeting" strategic industries by subsidising, nurturing, and protecting them from foreign competition.

Foreign countries are fearful this will make Japan a leader in computers, biotechnology and aerodynamics as it is in shipbuilding, cars and electronics.

Naohiro Amaya says Japan is not alone in having a state-guided industrial policy. France has more state planning, and Britain is far from free from it. "Take Concorde for instance. That's a typical industrial policy. I think, though, that the Japanese are more successful at this sort of thing."

stop imports, "because MITI doesn't like it. Because MITI thinks it is against the national interest."

Reinforced by international publicity which played up the case as proof that big business and bureaucracy, partners in Japan Incorporated, work together to thwart truly free enterprise, Mr Sato made his next move.

On February 28 he signed a contract with the Philippines National Oil Corporation (PNOC) for 5,000 kilolitres a month at a price of \$800,000. But the shipment never left the Philippines, says Mr Sato and he thinks knows why. On March 28 he was summoned by the Philippines Ambassador to Japan, Carlos Valdes. "He told me the PNOC had come under pressure from MITI, and there were fears that the deal could adversely affect Japan's big petroleum companies, and even develop into an international problem." Mr Sato says the Ambassador told him that it had been made clear that the Japanese government was in a position to suspend a yen credit issued to cover the deal. The Japanese entrepreneur

it uses the power of money to bully weaker countries, and he ridicules Prime Minister Nakasone's recent appeal to Japanese to buy more imported goods as play acting, meaningless.

MITI, which denies the allegations, is however unrepentant about supervising energy, which is 50 per cent derived from imported petroleum. Government policy stipulates that imported crude oil must be refined domestically. Officials say unrestricted imports would disrupt the stable price structure, raising the price of kerosene which is widely used for heating homes, effectively subsidised by high prices at the petrol stations.

MITI polices the petroleum industry through "administrative guidance," which is not legally enforceable but amounts to a command from Caesar. Mr Sato ran the gauntlet of "guidance" all the way up to an unprecedented "ministers warning" to desist from importing the refined product. He says he has heard that "administrative guidance" is "notorious" among foreigners because of its use to ensure an unfair advantage

ICI-from aspiration to achievement in 1984.

Speaking at the Annual General Meeting on 29th April 1985, John Harvey-Jones, Chairman of ICI, said:

The 1984 results put ICI back where it belongs, in the forefront of the world's chemical companies. All sectors of the business and all geographic areas did better in 1984 than in 1983. We were the first manufacturing company in the UK to achieve a billion pounds profit. There are four performance which I feel I must comment on — with apologies to the others.

Advance in all areas

First, we moved ahead rapidly in the USA. It was gratifying to see the dollar sales accelerate by 23% and profits by almost 80%.

Second, I must again comment on the excellence of our pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals businesses whose products are acknowledged leaders in world markets. Together they accounted for more than 30% of the 1984 trading profit.

Third, was the major turnaround of the petrochemicals and plastics business — from a \$7m loss in 1983 to a \$138m profit in 1984 — a clear sign of the business's improved competitiveness and ability to take rapid advantage of changing circumstances.

Fourth, was a really outstanding export performance from the UK. We were pleased to have exchange

rates more on our side and there was no doubt about the follow through — an increase in chemical exports of 23% which included a volume increase of 10%. Exports from our UK production units earned \$40m a week. A full half of our UK production now goes for export.

These are vital and important facets of our 1984 performance, but the overall impression is one of advance in all businesses and all geographic areas.

As far as the results for

1984, of the profit directly attributable to businesses, 25% came from pharmaceuticals, 22% from agrochemicals, 15% from general chemicals, 14% from petrochemicals and plastics, 13% from a variety of businesses including paint, explosives, fibres and specialty chemicals, and 11% from oil. That is a convincing spread of risk, especially when the territorial spread across the main geographic areas of the world is also taken into account.

The Company's re-shaping

network to function fully in our new circumstances will be a major competitive advantage.

This world-wide network is particularly necessary and beneficial for the UK where we still employ half our people and where more than half our fixed capital investment was made in 1984. The massive flow of exports from the UK needs the pulling power of our world-wide operations. The UK powerhouse of technology and science, the leading-edge of the Group, likewise needs world markets for its exploitation. It is my belief and hope that our UK-based production units can and will continue to be a powerfully important part of the Group's resources.

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Confusion as last minute hitch detains businessman involved in murder investigation

Briton due for deportation stays in Egypt

From Kathryn Davies in Cairo

Mr Anthony Gill, one of two British businessmen due to be deported from Egypt after a five-month investigation into a plot to murder one of Colonel Gadhafi's political opponents in Cairo, yesterday refused to leave on a British Airways flight to London.

Mr Gill was taken to Cairo airport by security men from the Kaser El Aini hospital, where he has been in custody for five months. He was handed his passport and air ticket and passed through Customs and immigration.

After he was told he was a free man as far as the Egyptians were concerned, Mr Gill apparently declined to board the aircraft which took off without him.

It was not immediately clear what had led to Mr Gill's decision, or if he had taken it under coercion to return to his El Aini with the security officers.

A statement from the British Embassy said: "Due to a minor last minute hitch, Mr Gill did not leave Cairo today as had been anticipated. We are in contact with the Egyptian authorities and are co-operating with them in making appropriate arrangements for his departure."

It is believed that the snag which has emerged over the deportation of Mr Gill and Mr Godfrey Shiner is a demand by the Egyptian authorities for Britain to prosecute both of them on their arrival in London.

No such promise is likely to be given, but a statement will be made to the Egyptians after consultation with the Director of Public Prosecutions.

A Foreign Office spokesman said in London last night: "I can confirm that we have heard that there is some sort of delay, and that Mr Gill will be on the flight tonight. The British embassy in Cairo



Anthony Gill: due home last night

squad, who believe they may be able to help inquiries about the escape from Britain of Mohammed Shebli, who jumped bail, while facing a drugs charge.

Mr Shiner, aged 47, yesterday accused the Egyptian security authorities of using him to humiliate Colonel Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, although they knew that he (Mr Shiner) was innocent.

Mr Shiner, who was due to arrive in Britain today, said he was angry, indignant, and humiliated at his treatment by the Egyptians. As a condition of his final release and deportation he had to spend what should have been his last night in Cairo back in custody, despite his release on bail of £22,000 in February.

He accused the British Government of failing to challenge Egypt's version of events which, he said, involved using an innocent British business for political purposes.

Mr Shiner has consistently denied involvement in an attempt to kill Mr Abdel-Hamid Bakoush, secretary-general of a Libyan opposition group, who has lived in exile in Cairo for several years.

During a visit to London last month by Egypt's President Mubarak, the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe apparently suggested to Egyptian officials that the men should be brought to trial or released. Egyptian security sources claimed yesterday that the decision to deport the men was political.

Mr Shiner said that no one from the British embassy had asked him for his version of the story or attempted to contact his Egyptian lawyer.

"A lot of people prejudice you because you work in Libya, which is, let's say, an unfashionable place," Mr Shiner said. For the past six years he had acted as representative of a number of British engineering companies supplying equipment to the oil exploration and production industry in Libya. He said he had contracted business worth \$7 million in one year alone, and his Libyan contacts had kept at least one British company from going out of business.

Mr Shiner said he had never heard of Mr Bakoush until after his arrest, when an announcement had been made on Egyptian television that the Libyan exile was still alive and that Colonel Gadhafi had been tricked into announcing his death.

Mr Shiner said he had been told by Egyptian security officials that they knew he was innocent, and that he would be freed immediately. But a few days later the state prosecutor had told him that he — and not the security authorities — would make the decision. He was held in custody for three months before being released on bail.

Homing in on the PM's time abroad

By James Naughtie, Political Correspondent

THE Prime Minister, who is fond of foreign travel, revealed yesterday that she has spent four times as long on visits abroad in her second term as she has on official excursions at home.

Naturally, it was the cause of a "political row," that happened to fall three days before the three county elections.

In response to Mr Jack Straw, a Labour environment spokesman, Mrs Thatcher said in a written answer that her visits around Britain had only amounted to a quarter of the time she had spent in her role as international salesperson, and putative opponent between Washington and Moscow.

Doubtless recognising that the figures will spawn a hundred speeches in opposition campaigns leading up to Thursday's elections, Mrs Thatcher said that she had only spent 18 days in official prime ministerial visits in the UK — from Avonmore in the Highlands to Penance — and more than four times as many days on the grand tour from Brunei to Peking.

Mr Straw, a younger man who cannot surely recall the third — or even the first — son of Klement, declared that it showed "there has never been a prime minister who has paid less attention to the nation than this one."

Indeed, he made the mistake that the figures proved that she knew far more about the countries visited than about her own, a claim underlined by the celebrated mistake made by Mrs Thatcher when she confused Malaysia and Indonesia on her recent tour.

Mr Straw was quick to point out that of the 38 ship countries, Mrs Thatcher had failed to visit 28 — a test which suggested that the question owed as much to the week's elections as to concerns about the standard of international statecraft as against premiership at home.

However, following the lead of Mr Neil Kinnock, Mr Straw has clearly decided to exploit a potentially embarrassing area of prime ministerial glory.

He revealed that since the general election, she has not in her capacity as Prime Minister visited the North-east, England, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Cumbria, Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, Avon or the West Midlands.

Mrs Thatcher's list excluded visits made for party political reasons and included the range of European calls made because of Brussels commitments. But it is a theme Labour is now planning to exploit.

Conservative MPs last night were preparing for a blitz. All of them now seem to expect a prime ministerial visit any day.

Teachers' talks fixed to break deadlock

Continued from page one

Keith, in turn, had suggested that striking teachers were mad for refusing to discuss a 4 per cent pay deal on offer. His statement was described by Mr de Groen as a vicious, unprovoked and unwarranted attack.

The teachers have also been angered by the delay in calling a meeting of the management panel to discuss a proposal for reopening talks put forward last week by the National Union of Teachers after it had come under pressure from the AMA. That management meeting has now been fixed for next Tuesday.

The metropolitan authorities, dismayed by the time lag, which means that the meeting will not take place until after this week's county council elections, moved yesterday to force a full Burnham meeting which all sides agree is the only form where a settlement can be reached.

Mrs Nicki Harrison, who chairs the AMA education committee, said: "It is quite clear from the AMA viewpoint that we have to get a settlement for 1985-6."

The NUT, which has the majority on the teachers' panel, yesterday called a meeting with other teachers' unions to seek approval for its terms, offered to the employers, for a return to talks. It has laid down the condition that the discussions should be limited to the single issue of this year's pay settlement.

The teachers are demanding £12,000 all round, a rise of nearly 12.5 per cent and have rejected a 4 per cent offer.

The NUT will start selective strike action today in another 37 authorities affecting about 600 schools. The list has been reduced because another six authorities have agreed statements accepting the teachers' pay case. They are South Glamorgan, Clwyd, Denbigh, Bedfordshire, and Lancashire.

The eight new areas targeted for selective strikes by the NAS/NUW from next Tuesday are: Barnet, Cornwall, Enfield, Gwynedd, Harrow, Leeds, Redbridge, and Waltham Forest.

TGWU is absolved

Continued from page one

neers, Mr George Owens and Mr Bert Ansice. Both said that they had altered pink forms. Mr Garnett hopes that the TGWU will accept his recommendations and attempt to operate them in the rebalancing which has been ordered by the union's executive council.

Mr Evans has already agreed to appoint auditors at the 11 regional councils. He has also agreed to publish the internal findings on 28 complaints raised by the losing candidate, Mr George Wright, the union's Welsh secretary. Mr Wright and Mr Ron Todd, who won the first ballot, are now involved in a run off for the job.

The town centre was brought to a standstill as army bomb disposal experts examined a ticking briefcase. It contained no explosives.

The robbery was at the Bank of Ireland.

£25,000 taken in 'bomb' raid

The centre of Luton, Bedfordshire, was paralysed yesterday after a bank raider escaped with £25,000, and left behind what appeared to be a bomb.

The town centre was brought to a standstill as army bomb disposal experts examined a ticking briefcase. It contained no explosives.

The robbery was at the Bank of Ireland.

Miners' strike inquiry to go on without NCCL

By Stephen Cook

The team set up by the National Council for Civil Liberties to inquire into the miners' strike is likely to cut its links with the NCCL and complete its work by itself.

The six members of the team were put in a dilemma by the decision of the NCCL annual conference at the weekend not to endorse their interim report, which criticised the police and courts but equated the right to strike with the right to break a strike.

They are expected to announce their decision today. Most members feel they have put in so much work that abandoning the inquiry or slowing their conclusions to be vetoed is out of the question.

Members of the inquiry team, intended to be independent when it was set up, are Professor Peter Wallington, Mr John Alderson, Mr Larry Gostin, the NCCL general secretary, Ms Sarah MacCabe, Mr Ian Martin, and Mr Christopher Mason.

Arguments have begun over the implications of two resolutions of the annual conference about NCCL giving advice to organisations which seek to deny civil liberties to others.

One resolution said the NCCL should not give help to "organisations or individuals

representing organisations whose objectives are opposed to civil liberties in a multi-racial society." But a second resolution "drew a distinction between organisations and their representatives, and independent individuals, who it said, should be given appropriate assistance whatever their religion, creed or political affiliation."

The executive committee will meet on Thursday to consider the resolutions and instruct staff. It is also likely to discuss the future of the NCCL general secretary, Mr Gostin, who the union movement seem incapable of recognising that the state is not the only body which is capable of taking away civil liberty. The NCCL decision, if anybody took it seriously, would be a charter for the bully and the intimidator."

Mr Alan Beith, the Liberal chief whip, said in a statement: "The Labour left and some of their friends in the trade union movement seem incapable of recognising that the state is not the only body which is capable of taking away civil liberty. The NCCL decision, if anybody took it seriously, would be a charter for the bully and the intimidator."

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Simpler fares system for BR

By Geoff Andrews, Transport Correspondent

BRITISH Rail is sweeping away its confusing ticket system and replacing it with blue days, white days, and a standard ticket that will become the exception.

The old system had become so involved that 23 different types of fares were available at one time from stations in part of Yorkshire. Three years of work in simplifying it had produced a system which BR believes will recapture millions of journeys from the long-distance coaches and boost inter-city takings by up to £12 million a year.

Looked at nationally, the new system appears little simpler than the one it replaces. It will still need a 1,100-page National Fares Manual in each station so staff will be able to work out nearly five million possible journeys on the system, with the variety of different tickets and discounts boosting the total number of different prices to 500 million.

Mr Aver Warburton, BR's director of passenger services said yesterday that the aim had been to make the service simpler from a local point of view. "The new ticket types and fares will be easier for our customers and staff to understand," he said yesterday. "The basic prices are not changing. Some passengers travelling at peak times will pay more, but many others will find lower fares at off-peak times."

Savers will become more widely available as middle and long-distance second-class returns for leisure travel. They will do for a day, weekend, or month, eliminating separate tickets. They will be at different prices according to whether the day is white (Friday, Saturday, and Sunday in the summer, plus a few odd Thursdays) or blue (the rest).

If you can qualify for a railcard — as a family, a senior citizen, disabled, or a student, you can keep on knocking bits off until the return from Manchester to London costs only £29.57 compared with £67 — and £2 extra for the Pullman — if you choose to go first class executive. Without the discount, the majority of people travelling off peak will pay £14.50 compared with the old day return at £23.50.

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ARMED VICTORY: A woman who says the Israelis killed four of her sons jubilantly joins Lebanese fighters celebrating the Israeli withdrawal from the southern port town of Tyre yesterday. Report, page 8

No funding for smear tests overhaul

Continued from page one

an amaghat that the Government cannot cough up."

Mr Clarke is telling health authorities to concentrate on older women because most deaths occur in the over-55s. Cancer specialists agree that screening of younger women should not be increased at the expense of neglecting the over-55s, but they are alarmed by the increase in the disease among younger women.

In 1972, fewer than 2,000 women under 34 were suffering from cervical cancer, 15

per cent of the cases. In 1982 (the latest figures available) the number had risen to 5,000 or more than 25 per cent.

Many of these younger women are suffering from a more aggressive form of the disease. About half, according to a survey in Gateshead, are dying within three years of the condition being diagnosed.

Mr Clarke's policy of screening every five years.

He is responding to the case of the Oxford woman who died from cancer after learning too

late that a smear test had been positive by telling health authorities to notify women that their tests have been done and giving them the name of the person to contact.

Mr Clarke promised to improve laboratory procedures for processing smears. Laboratories in several areas are so short-staffed that they have stopped accepting samples until backlogs are cleared. He suggested that as a short-term measure laboratories should give priority to smears from women most at risk.

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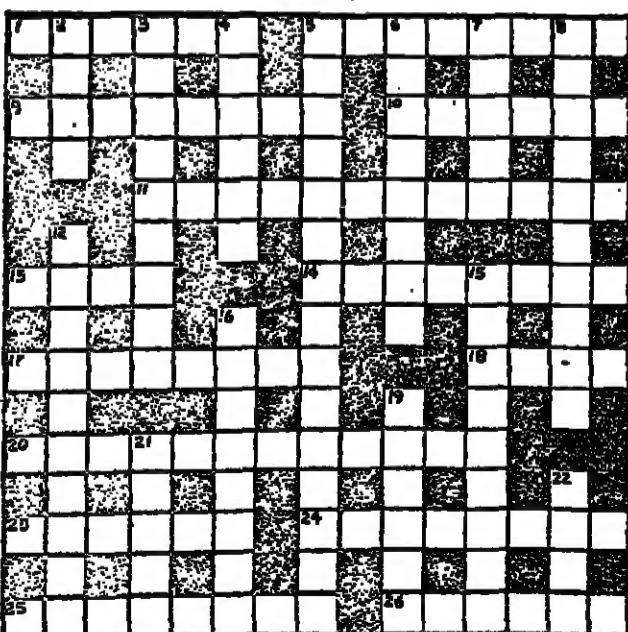
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GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 17,223

RUFUS



ACROSS

- Half turn to the church and the sound of bells (6).
- Deposited on the shore — or on